The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Hornby Row, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THACKER.—At Cheltenham, August 20th, the wife of Major J. Thacker, Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

STEWART.—On the 27th September, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, of dysentery, Mr. James Stewart, Chief Engineer of the Government Steamer Pluto, aged 44 years; sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, [illegible] despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and [illegible] October. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on 1st October with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.			A. M.	P. M.		Dates.			A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	1	10	20	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8	18	28	...	5
Boree Bunder	2	11	21	10	...	Beypore	9	19	29	9	...
Rutnagherry	2	11	21	...	8	Calicut	9	19	29	...	6
Vingorla	3	12	22	8	...	Tellicherry	10	20	1	8	...
Goa	3	12	22	...	4	Cannanore	10	20	1	...	6
Carwar	3	12	22	...	9	Mangalore	11	21	2	...	4
Comptah	4	13	23	...	1	Comptah	12	22	3	10	...
Mangalore	4	13	23	...	...	Carwar	12	22	3	...	5
Cannanore	5	14	24	11	...	Goa	12	22	3	12	...
Tellicherry	5	14	24	...	5	Vingorla	13	23	4	...	7
Calicut	6	15	25	2	...	Rutnagherry	13	23	4	10	...
Beypore	6	15	25	6	...	Boree Bunder	14	24	5	...	...
Cochin Arr.	6	15	25	...	8	Bombay... Arr.	14	24	5	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY [illegible]

FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo	...	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	..	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO ADEN.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE, (1,190 Tons, and 470 H. P.,) Captain W. BLAKE, will be despatched for Aden on SUNDAY, the 2nd October, at 4 P.M., from Mazagon, taking Passengers and Cargo for Suez and England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 30th September, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 24th Sept., 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 11 A. M. on the 1st October.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 6 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The custom house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 [illegible] per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £2 [illegible]; children over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visèd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, the 3rd October.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, [illegible], Commander, favourably known in the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for [illegible] and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR MOULMEIN.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO,

(Calling at Rangoon if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE superior A 1 Ship MARIA, 747 Tons register, Captain FENLON, will sail about 1st proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents Ship *Maria*.

NOTICES.

THE Ship *Melmerby*, Captain MARLEY having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain MARLEY will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
26th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, HALCROW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HALCROW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain HALCROW.
Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, PER "GERTRUDE," FROM LONDON.—The undermentioned packages not being claimed by the respective Consignees were landed by Captain SPEDDING, and are now lying in the Town Custom House. If not claimed on or before SATURDAY the 8th October, they will then be sold by Public Auction, on account and risk of the concerned to defray expenses.

A H S & Co. Bombay.	1 Case	S 1 Case.	
T A J H & Co.	1 Case	Hunt Monnet, C	1 Case.
T A J R S	1 Case	H J A	1 Case.
B S & Co.	1 Case	1 Parcel Samples.	

GREY & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પોરનસ આપ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

घि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी
(लिमीटेड).

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Caranjah*, CLARE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CLARE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th September 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

THE [illegible] PRESS [illegible] [illegible] per Share will be payable on 15th September [illegible] the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, [illegible] Bombay. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
[illegible] 29th August 864. Secretary and Treasurer.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London. CROSSLEY & Co.
6th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey. HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Annual General Meeting will be held on FRIDAY next, the 30th September, at noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 22nd Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in the Bombay Dockyard on MONDAY, September 26th, and days following, at noon, serviceable and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Blocks, Cables, Chains, Dead Eyes, Hooks and Thimbles, Sails, Awnings, Rope, (Europe) Carpenters' and Engineers' Tools and Stores, Flags, Oars, Furniture, Tanks, new and old Iron, Copper, Copper Sheathing, Nails, Sheathing Brass, Lead, Yards, Masts, Boats, Blocks, Rope Coir; also Brass Tubes, Paddle Floats, Leather Cuttings, Iron Cuttings, Water Closets, Tin Sheets, Ladders, Locks (Brass and Iron), Glass Plates. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Lots to be removed within 9 days.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 6th Sept. 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Her Majesty's 28th Foot, consisting of at least 250 Men with their proper proportion of Officers and Families.

2nd. The Vessel to be ready to sail from Bombay on the 1st November.

3rd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops; also the rates per Head in Indian Currency. The Ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Office of the Supt. of Marine, Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED—a qualified ENGINEER to Superintend Public Works at Bombay or Outstations. Address stating previous experience and salary required to Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)

20th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Lost on the 4th July 1864. Six Bombay Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, No. C 38249, 38250, 38251, 38252, 35276 and 36276.

The Public are hereby warned against taking them, otherwise he will do so at his or their risk.

Due notice to the above effect has already been given in the *Jame-Jamseed* of the 5th and 6th July 1864.

MUNSOOKHBHOY BHUGHOOBHOY.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19 Invalids.
31 Men in health.
3 Women.
5 Children and
2 European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering. By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants	„1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of [illegible]

[illegible] Passengers	80 lbs.
do.	50 „

[illegible] half fare to be allowed half the above [illegible] will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. [illegible] charges on this account will be collected on board the Steamers. [illegible] Baggage on board the Steamers will [illegible] will first take effect with [illegible] by the Steamer of 29th September [illegible] ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about [illegible] tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and [illegible] Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name.
Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.
Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

SECURED BY THE ASSETS OF THE

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

Bonds will be issued at

£95, for every £100,

in sums of £20, £100, £500, and £1,000,

bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Applications for Allotment, or for further information, to be addressed to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેકજાંડરા પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

घि अलेकझांडरा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at our Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on MONDAY the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for the past year.
2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in office.
3rd. To fix remuneration of Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th. To consider the advisability of making a second Call.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાએલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

युनाईटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all shares in the above Company upon which the Second Call of Rs. 50 per share, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the Offices of the undersigned, on or before Saturday the 1st October 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Art. 18 and 19 of table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Sept. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇષ્ટ ઇનડીઆ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईष्ट ईंडीया प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, [illegible] a Call of Rs. 300 (three hundred) per Share [illegible] payable at the Office of the Company on [illegible] SATURDAY, the 8th October 1864.

[illegible] Directors,
ALEX. [illegible] BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 14th September 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 3,000 (Three Thousand) per Share, is payable at the Offices of the undersigned, on or before the 7th October next, after which interest will be charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on unpaid Calls.

All Shares on which the Call with interest has not been paid by 21st October, will become liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Directors.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th September 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 29th September 1864, at 5 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th August 1864, viz:—

"That Section 23rd of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—Instead of 'three' there shall be 'five' Directors of the Company."

Also to elect the two additional Directors.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ ઍંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that if the Final Call of Rs. 75 per Share, made payable on the 1st August last, be not paid at the Office of the Association, No. 9, Church Street, with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on or before the 30th instant, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on the same from 1st August last.

By order of the Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th September 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાનશીએલ આસોશીએશન આપ ઇનદીઆ
એનડ ચાંઇના (લીમીટેડ.)

थी फीनानसीयाल आसोसीयसन आफ इंडी
या आणी चेंयना (लीमीटेड.)

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Office of the Association on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September 1864, at 1 P.M.

1. Proposed by Karsondass Mhadowdass, Esq., seconded by J. Pearson, Esq.:—

That the Capital of the Association be increased from 1 Crore and 20 Laks to 2 Crores and 40 Laks by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each.—Carried unanimously.

2. Proposed by J. T. Cuvellier, Esq., seconded by H Whatley, Esq.:—

That the holders of the new shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 29th September as the holders of original shares, and that the proportion of profits from the date of the registration of the Company belonging to the old and new shares be arrived at by apportioning the dividend to be declared up to 31st March next in proportion to the period during which the old and new shares have been in existence, dating the creation of the old shares on 22nd June 1864, and that of the new shares on 30th September 1864.—Carried unanimously.

3. Proposed by Hormusjee Bomanjee, Esq., seconded by Ardaseer Rustomjee, Esq.:—

That the new shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 per share to the holders of shares in the Association in the proportion of one share for each old share and that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund.—Carried unanimously.

4. Proposed by J. M. Maclean, Esq., seconded by J. Percy Leith, Esq.:—

That the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up and Rs. 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of this meeting upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.—Carried unanimously.

5. Proposed by J. Percy Leith, Esq., seconded by Premchund Roychund, Esq.:—

That the following gentlemen be re-elected Directors of the Company:—

A. Grant, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
S. L. Ackland, Esq.	

Carried unanimously.

6. Proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., seconded by J. Percy Leith, Esq.:—

That the remuneration of the Directors from 1st October and until the first Ordinary General Meeting be two Gold Mohurs for each ordinary Director for each Meeting and three Gold Mohurs for the Chairman.—Carried unanimously.

7. Proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., seconded by J. P. Leith, Esq.:—

That the thanks of the Meeting be accorded to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.—Extracted from the minutes.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
30th September 1864.

With reference to the above it is hereby notified that for each old Share one new share shall be allotted to registered shareholders in the books of the Association on this date; and that on such new shares a call of Rs. 120 per share shall be due at the Offices of the Association on and after the 30th September; that all shares on which such call of Rs. 120 per share shall not have been paid before the 14th October 1864, shall be at the disposal of the Directors for the benefit of the Association. Claimants for new shares must produce the original Banker's receipt.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months	5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7 „ „
„ 12 „	8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month	6 per cent.
„ 2 months	8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The First General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Western India Hotel Company will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce on FRIDAY, 30th September 1864, at 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received authority to dispose of the VALUABLE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., Esq., of London and Birmingham, for the firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., now Insolvent. The Stock comprises—Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, Mahogany, and Papier Machie, Billiard Bagatelle Boards, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electro Gilt Bronze Candelabra, and Table Ornaments, China Glass Vases, Statuettes, Electro-plated Ware, Table Fountains, Ironmongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breach-loading Rifles, Pianofortes by *Collard*, *Broadwood*, and other makers, Self-acting Organ, Musical Boxes, Velvet Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaus, Blankets, Railway Rugs, Table Covers, Hats, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, Cricketing and Archery Equipments, Outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pilars, Statuary Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, and other Invoices of Sundries. The packages will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioners, 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after the 1st October 1864.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.
8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

NOTICE.

The above sale will commence on the 1st October, instead of 20th September as previously advertised.

Parties at up-country stations wishing to avail themselves of the present opportunity should appoint an Agent in Bombay to act for them, in selecting goods for which cash must be paid. Letters cannot be attended to.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has [illegible] practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે કમરશીઅલ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ)

घी बांबे कमरशिआल असोसियशन
(लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 1, Nesbit Row, on SATURDAY, the 1st October 1864, at the hour of 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the present Directors, who, however, are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd September 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in the Bombay Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, and days following at Noon,

A quantity of Teak and other Timber, pieces of planking, belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable Ships;

Consisting of about

400	Feet Teak pieces.
15,600	Feet Woodwork and Timber.
8	Cwt. Iron work, old.
32,900	Feet Woodwork and Timber.
8	Cwt. Iron work, old.
31,700	Feet Woodwork and Timber.

Also a quantity of spare and serviceable Steam Machinery.

Also 3 sets Engines and Boilers, serviceable.

Also a large quantity of Nautical, Mathematical and other Instruments, consisting of Compasses, Azimuth and Steering, Sextants, Theodolites, Measuring Tapes, &c., and about 200 volumes of valuable Scientific Works, Thermometers, Barometers, Tracing Glasses, Quintents, &c., &c., &c.; worth the attention of Ship Masters and Surveyors. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Lots to be removed within 7 days.

GEORGE THOS. ROBINSON,
Comdr., I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 6th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોંમે એનડ બેંગાલ ઇસટીમ શીપ કંપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 22nd August, a dividend will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 6th October next.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th October inclusive.

Per order,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Forbes Street. Treasurers and Managers.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited.)

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1864.

PARTE PRIMA.

No. 1.—Romanza del Ballo in Maschera,
per Soprano............Miss *Puerari*
„ 2.—Romanza Foscari,
per Baritono...Sigr. *Orsi.*
„ 3.—Duetto Elisir d' Amore,
per Sop. e Buffo......Miss *Bozetti* & Sigr. *Papini.*
„ 4.—Cavatina Bravo,
per Basso..................Sigr. *Fiorani.*
„ 5.—Terzetto Italiana in Algeri,
p. Tenore Basso e Buffo Sigr. *Bozetti e Papini.*

PARTE SECONDA.

No. 1.—Aria Mantello,
per Buffo..............Sigr. *Papini.*
„ 2.—Duetto Lucia,
per Sop. e. Baritono......Miss *Puerari.*
„ 3.—Romanza Guiramento,
per Sop.......................Miss *Bozetti.*
„ 4.—Duetto Masnadieri,
per Soprano. Tenore...Miss *Bozetti* e Sigr. *Bozetti.*
„ 5.—Terzetto Ernani,
per Sop. Tenore e Basso...Miss *Puerari*, e Sigr. *Bozetti, e Fiorani.*

Reserved Seats	Rs. 8
Unreserved do.	„ 5

Tickets to be had at HERBERT & Co.'s Rampart Row.

THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED,)

(PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.)

Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862," with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL £100,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
FIRST ISSUE 5,000 SHARES.

DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION, £1 PER SHARE, AND £1 10s. ON ALLOTMENT.

Calls £2 10s. per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

HARRY BORRADAILE, Esq., Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company, Chairman.
LEWIS BALFOUR, Esq., (Messrs. Balfour and Co., Calcutta.) Deputy Chairman of the East India Financial Association.
A. A. BORRADAILE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Guzerat.
J. P. CORNFORTH, Esq., London and Liverpool (and of J. P. Cornforth & Co., Bombay) Director of the Oriental Financial Corporation.
MAJOR THOMAS ROSS, the Grange, Upper Norwood.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.
ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq., late Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Guzerat.
W. H. SMITH Esq. (Messrs. W. H. Smith, Barry, & Co., London and Calcutta.)
JOHN TANNER, Esq., (of Bombay,) Byculla Park, Croydon.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,) Director of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.

Bankers.

London.—The Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited, 16, Cornhill, E. C.
Liverpool and Manchester.—The Alliance Bank, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FARMER and ROBINS, 17a, Sise Lane, E. C.

Auditors.

Messrs. HENRY WHITWORTH & Co., London & Manchester.
PHILIP CURTIS, Esq., General Annuity Endowment Association, 93, Cheapside, E. C.

Brokers.

HENRY PAWLE, Esq., 81, Throgmorton Street, E. C.
JAMES SHEPHERD, Esq., 36, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Secretary—THOMAS COMER, Esq.
Temporary Offices.—1, White Hart Court, Lombard Street.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of working Locomotive Machinery for pressing and baling Cotton, upon the principle patented by Mr. C. G. Wilson, C. E., who has been for some years connected with engineering operations in India.

The invention consists of a Locomotive Hydraulic Cotton Press, running either on railways or common roads. The engines will proceed to the stations on the lines of railway near the Cotton Districts, where they will, under European superintendence, press into bales, wholly or partially, as may be required, the cotton brought in or stored there; the bales thus pressed will be conveyed to the port of shipment by the ordinary trains of the Railway Companies, thus ensuring a reasonable, quick, and sure means of transport of *full loads of pressed bales*, instead of carrying ordinary truck-loads of *unpressed* Cotton.

The machinery with Traction Engine arrangements can proceed by the ordinary main roads to central spots or depots near the Cotton Fields, to press wholly or partially into bales the cotton for despatch to the nearest railway station, and there will be impressed upon each bale a *stamp*, showing in what part of the country it had been pressed.

Large sums have been recently expended by the Government of the different presidencies on cotton roads, leading from the railway stations into the great Cotton Fields, and others are in course of construction; whilst a greatly increased breadth of land has been prepared for Cotton cultivation. In the Central provinces alone the area under cultivation has increased from 439,465 acres in 1862-3, to 579,775 acres in 1863-4, (*vide Times of India* 14th May) so that the present time is peculiarly favourable for commencing this Company's operations.

It is the intention of this Company to confine its operations at first to the pressing by Hydraulic Machinery, and baling the cotton. Bales thus prepared would be protected from loss and damage, whether forwarded by railway, or in the ordinary manner.

Under the Patent the machinery is available for pressing other substances than Cotton; also for driving Cotton Gins, expressing Oils from Seeds, &c., so that the Company may utilize the Machinery for these objects as found desirable.

The Press Companies of Bombay and Colaba have for years distributed in dividends and bonuses from 30 to 50 per cent. per annum, (*vide Appendix*) and highly profitable as this business has proved in Bombay, its extension into the interior will undoubtedly be attended by better results; but even at reduced rates the large profits from press packing are ample to cover very heavy contingencies, and enable the Company to pay large dividends.

The Directors have therefore determined to proceed vigorously with this undertaking, as calculated to realise in the fullest degree the expectations they have formed of its success.

Arrangements have been made with the Patentee for his Patent rights on terms advantageous to the Company, his remuneration being dependent on the success of the undertaking.

The Patent, with Drawings, Plans, and Model, have been examined and approved by competent Engineers, whose reports may be seen at the Temporary Offices of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors.

Forms of Applications for Shares which may be had of the Solicitors, Brokers, or of the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, must be accompanied with a Banker's receipt for £1 per Share. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs........., being a deposit of Rs. 10 per Share on......... Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, subject to the conditions of the Articles of Association of the Company; and I agree to pay the further deposit (if any payable) on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association when required; and I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the number of Shares allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Usual Signature
Name in full
Address in full
Date

Forms of Applications for Shares for Allotment in Bombay can be had at the Office of the undersigned who have been appointed Agents and Attorneys for the Company.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Suit of large and airy ROOMS, in Nesbit Row, lately occupied by the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. on the Premises.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. Kidston*. Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH,
N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

BASS' & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clanmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 28 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5¼ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1858	„	26.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.:

A small Consignment of 59 Cases Red Hermitage.
Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—Sparkling Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in Cases complete.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent,
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	8	
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne, Mumm's, qts.			Rs.	36 per doz.
Do.	do.	Pints, per case of 2 doz.	„	40 „
Do.	do.	Nonpariel's Moselle, qts.	„	40 „
Do.	do.	Hock's qts.	„	40 „
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts.			„	22 „
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.			„	18 „

J. A. BROWN & Co.
1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts.	Rs.	5 per doz.
Stout do. do.	„	5 „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton. „	„	4½ „

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GREY & Co:—

First quality Moet's Champagne	Rs.	40
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„	30
Leith Ginger Wine	„	10
Rhenish Wines	Prince Metternich	„ 35
	Johannisberg	„ 34
	Steinberg Cabinet	„ 30
	Flower of Moselle	„ 27
	Marcobrunn	„ 24
	[illegible]	„ 28
	Geisenheim	„ 20
	Burgundy	„ 20
Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale	„	5¼

16th August 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 42
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
„ Gerothwold's.	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
The first growths	Rs. 30 to 35

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st September 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

	per dozen.
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at	Rs. 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 13
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortisos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES — Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts	36
Do.	Do.	Pts.	12
Sillery Moujseux	Ad. Collin	Qrts	39
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	12
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts	37
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	14
Champagne extra good qty.	B. & E. Serrier	Qrts	38
Clicquot	Leop. Meyer Bass.	Qrts	34
Fleur de Sillery	S. Serrier Fils & Co.	Qrts	36
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts	33

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Iodocius Frères	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Do. best qlty.	A. Dremel & Co.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts	22
Do. Hock best qlty.	Do.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts	22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts	20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts	20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts	20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts	26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts	20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Hernozart	Qrts	16
Do. Lafitte	Do.	Qrts	35
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils ainé	Qrts	35
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Chateau Margaux 1856	Do.	Qrts	35
Do. Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Fine Claret 1858	A. Meller & Co.	Qrts	16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts	12
Beer German		Qrts	5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN consequence of the early arrival of the Calcutta and China Mails at Galle the departure of the Company's Steam Ship *Singapore*, from hence for Aden, will be altered from the 3rd to the 2nd instant, in order that she may have every chance of catching the Calcutta Mail at Aden.

The *Singapore* will accordingly be despatched from Mazagon at 4 P. M. on 2nd instant.

ROBT. DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 28th Sept. 1864.

WANTED FOR SIX MONTHS A HOUSE, on Malabar Hill, "furnished." Any reasonable rent will be given. Apply stating terms to "A. B." care of *Bombay Gazette*.
Bombay, 28th September 1864.

FOR SALE:—
About 50 Cwt. Old Red Copper.
" 2½ do. " Copper Bolts.
" 2 do. " Yellow Metal Nails.
" ¼ do. " Lead.
lying on view at Viegas Patent Slip, Mazagon, and belonging to the Dutch Ship *General Michiels*. Apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents of the Dutch Ship *General Michiels*.
Bombay, 28th September 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.
By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

CALENDAR—SEPT.—OCT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon, Saturday 1st .... 3h. 34m. A. M.
First Quarter, Saturday 8th .... 8h. 28m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th .... 8h. 20m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 15th .... 11h. 7m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd .... 4h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	29	St. Michaelmas Day.	5 51	5 49	10 5	10 21	27th Sept. 1864. Time—8h.50m.6s.3
Fri.	30	St. Jerome, C. B.	5 52	5 48	10 38	10 53	
Sat.	1	Remigius.	5 52	5 47	11 7	11 22	
Sun.	2	19th Sunday after Trinity.	5 52	5 46	11 38	11 53	
Mon.	3	Daybreak at 4h. 38m. A. M.	5 52	5 45	—	0 9	
Tues.	4	Twilight ends at 6h. 54m.	5 52	5 45	0 26	0 41	
Wed.	5	Venus rises at 7h. 21m. A. M.	5 53	5 44	0 58	1 17	

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN AND CHARMAN
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 18	KURRACHEE	Sept. 21
AGRA	Sept. 17	LAHORE	Sept. 17
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 20	[illegible]	Sept. 8
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 11	MACAO	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 15	MADRAS	Sept. 23
BANGALORE	Sept. 23	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Sept. 20	MEERUT	Sept. 17
CAPE	June 18	OUDE	Sept. 20
CEYLON	Sept. 15	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	Sept. 17	PENANG	Sept. 3
DELHI	Sept. 20	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Sept. 12
HONGKONG	Aug. 28	SINGAPORE	Sept. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

A LETTER just to hand from a friend who has seen the details supplies us with the following important information respecting the Force to be sent against the Bhootanese:—"The force detailed for service against Bhootan is to be talled the "Doar Field Force," and will consist of the following Batteries, Regiments, and Detachments:—The Peshawur and Eurasian Mountain Train Battery; H M 80th Foot and three Companies of the 48th Regiment of Foot; the 5th, 7th, and 14th Bengal Cavalry; two Companies of Sappers and Miners; the 3rd Regiment of Goorkhas; the 11th, 12th, 18th, 30th, 43rd, and 44th Regiments Bengal Native Infantry. The force will be divided into two Brigades which will be commanded by Brigadier General Mulcaster and Colonel Dunsford; the whole expedition to be under the command of Major General Showers.

NOTHING could show more strongly the unrepresentative character of the Bombay Legislative Council than the unmurmuring acquiescence of all the members of the Council in the justice and policy of the general provisions of the Revenue Survey Bill which is now before them, and which the Government seems unusually impatient to pass into law. While out of doors this Bill,—threatening to interfere, as the natives understand it, with the rights of hundreds of landed proprietors in the Presidency to ground which their families have held in undisputed possession for generations without restriction on their authority to deal with it as they pleased,—has created a ferment in the popular mind which finds most animated expression in every vernacular newspaper;—inside the Council Chamber hardly a whisper of opposition is heard, and the independent members vie with one another in offering the official members bland assurances of their readiness to accept a measure the true bearings of which they do not care to study, but which finds favour in their eyes because it is well spoken of by a Governor, a Commander-in-Chief, and several Councillors, Commissioners, and Secretaries to Government. Contrast this apathy regarding a Bill which is (rightly or wrongly) believed to upset what in all countries is held most sacred, the vested rights to landed property of a numerous and wealthy class of the people, with the vehement, impassioned interest manifested by honourable members of Council in the discussions of the Time Bargains Bill—contrast the ignorance now displayed of the real feelings and rights of the Mofussil population with the intimate knowledge which the Councillors one and all recently showed that they possess of the ways and doings of the speculators in shares and cotton in the Presidency town,—and you have an exact measure of the capacity and defects of the Council as an assembly entrusted with the duty of legislating for all Western India. The weakness of the Council, as we have already pointed out, is the almost exclusively mercantile character of its non-official members. What do the Bombay members of Council, who think of nothing but the chances and changes of trade, legitimate and illegitimate, know or care about Khotes, and Inamdars, and the tenures of land in the Mofussil? These members are, so far as Bills that do not affect mercantile interests are concerned, wholly at the mercy of their official colleagues; and the enormous power which the Government possesses of manipulating the Council at will, and throwing in another Secretary or Revenue Commissioner whenever it wishes to increase the weight of authority in support of any particular measure, enables it now to secure a constitutional sanction for as arbitrary acts as were ever done in the days when Legislative Councils had no existence. The present composition of the Council, indeed, peculiarly fits it to become a most dangerous instrument of oppression in the hands of a despotic ruler. Moreover, the system which is now in force of withholding the publication of official reports of the proceedings of the Council till they are useless except to writers of history amounts to a practical denial of a fair hearing to persons who raise objections against any Bill under consideration. The latest report before us at the present moment only professes to give the speeches delivered by members of Council in the debate on the second reading of the Wagers Bill; and, if there be no improved rate of progress, it is certain that the landed proprietors of the Concan, who are now in an agony of terror as to the possible effects of the Revenue Survey Bill, will only learn what is the real purport of the Bill, and what has been said in Council for and against it, several months after it has become a part of the law of the land. No justification can be alleged for the indecent haste with which this measure has been hurried through Council, while the people have been refused the opportunity even of learning whether or not it is likely to be less injurious to individual owners than is commonly supposed.

On these grounds, then, we would support the claim which certain landholders have made for the postponement of the Bill till the people have, at all events, learnt how it will affect their interests. Our own conviction is that the outcry against the Bill itself is by no means so unreasonable as it is represented to be by the official members of Council. It does not need Sir Bartle Frere's interesting reminiscences of the valuable labours of Major Wingate and Mr. Goldsmid, or the statistics of increased cultivation in Sind furnished by Mr. Commissioner Mansfield, to prove to every sensible man that the Revenue Survey has been an immense boon to the Bombay Presidency. Not that there is, as some of the worshippers of Major Wingate appear to believe, any peculiar virtue in leases for the magic number of thirty years, or that Bombay would not have been as prosperous as she is now under twenty-nine years' leases, and probably more prosperous than she is now under a fifty years' settlement. The advantage of the Survey was, that, by substituting an easy and regular for a high and often arbitrary assessment, it introduced an element of permanency and security into the relations between the State as landlord and the people as tenants of the soil, and allowed the ryots to cultivate the land in the certain hope that they would be able to enjoy the fruits of their labour. The Government acts wisely, therefore, in endeavouring to give the sanction of a formal Act of the Legislature to the work already accomplished by means of the Revenue Survey, and to extend that Survey to those parts of the Presidency in which it has yet found no place. The Survey, when completed, will not merely be valuable for revenue purposes only. It will be a Domesday Book for Western India, giving an accurate picture of the condition of the country, and supplying full and exact agricultural statistics such as philosophers and statesmen have for many years vainly attempted to obtain in modern England. We, therefore, fully recognize the importance and probable usefulness of the Bill now before the Council; but such a Bill must trench on the vested rights of individuals, and it ought not to be passed until the landholders who think they are likely to be injured by it have had a patient and impartial hearing.

THE Government of Bombay has been seized with a laudable desire to ascertain the probable yield of the next cotton crop, and with this object in view has referred with questionable propriety to the Chamber of Commerce for information. The Committee, although they must have felt the absurdity of the step, have issued a circular soliciting the opinion of members on the subject; but we should not be surprised should the merchants decline to minute altogether, as they must feel that as yet not even an approximate estimate of the crop can be made. Few of them indeed have agents in the growing districts, and the majority must therefore fall back upon native dealers for their information, who again simply relate the imperfect intelligence received from the interior by letter or otherwise. Now, although India is a vast country, the servants of Government, Residents, Commissioners, Collectors, Cotton Inspectors and their satellites, are every where to be found; and we ask if such men residing in the very heart of the cotton districts are not competent to furnish the most reliable information upon the subject in question? It is about time to enquire what has been accomplished by our Cotton Frauds Inspector and his staff? The public continues to be reminded of the existence of that body by the impression of a stamp that appears neither useful nor ornamental upon every cotton bale; but we would ask if our merchants are not paying rather too much for this doubtful benefit? The transactions which led to Enactment IX. of 1863 do not much surprise us. The adulteration of cotton became more marked as the value of the staple rose, and it was generally felt that the evil would gradually disappear as prices returned to their old limits. In Bombay cotton is purchased in the open market and prices are regulated by quality. We believe this is the reason why there is always a fair supply of suitable stuff offering for selection; adulterated cotton is left to a great extent in the hands of those who ship it with their eyes open, and, as the Lancashire spinners are the best judges of the material they use, it always fetches what it is worth in Liverpool. Adulteration had reached such a pitch in 1862 that Government thought it necessary to interfere, but it is strange that since the passing of Act IX. we do not hear of the conviction or even arrest of a single culprit; and, as we notice no improvement in the quality of our cotton, we cannot believe that the evil has received any check. Now let us look at England and enquire if the extensive adulteration of cotton cloth is not much more to be deprecated. We should be delighted to see our Cotton Inspector and his staff transported into Lancashire, where tramping from mill to mill they would find an ample field for their zeal in calling refractory manufacturers to account; and we have no doubt that some enterprising member would be easily found to bring a bill into Parliament for the imposition of a tax of a shilling or two upon every bale of twist or cloth to provide for their maintenance. Since the 1st of February 1864, when Act IX. became law, a fee of 4 annas has been levied upon every bale of cotton exported, although it was estimated that a smaller fee would prove adequate. Now we think it behoves us to enquire how our money is being spent and to what extent the public is benefitted. Such imposts are wrong in principle, irksome, and embarrassing; and we maintain that when cotton falls to its old value Act IX. will cause grievous harm to our export trade, and India too will find it hard enough to compete with other cotton growing countries without her production being thus taxed for the advancement of morality. Fraudulent adulteration comes within the jurisdiction of our Criminal Courts, and we ask why the present Police Corps, maintained at great expense, should not be permitted to do all that is required of it. The crop of 1863 to 1864 it is estimated will amount to 1,200,000 bales, worth say £36,000,000 sterling, and the tax of 4 annas will yield £30,000; but it is quite possible the next crop may not realize £12,000,000 or a third of the value of the present one, yet will Government extort the same amount of £30,000 and expect the public to pay it without a murmur. An individual may easily ship upwards of 50,000 bales in a year, and we maintain that in ordinary times when small profits are secured with difficulty he can ill afford to set aside £1,250 for the propagation of integrity amongst the people he supports by purchasing the production of their cotton fields. About £16,000 has already been collected under Clause XIII. of Act IX.; and as the law has now been in force eight months it would be well if a committee were appointed to report upon the working of the enactment, for surely a paper of the kind would be read here with interest and would be appreciated by all concerned in the cultivation of cotton in every field of enterprize. It is rumoured that the first Inspector is about to resign, and we would his office could die with him; but, as this can hardly be looked for, the Chamber of Commerce should be consulted as to the appointment of his successor, and the services of a man secured not only familiar with the country and natives but also intimately acquainted with the cotton trade in all its branches. The remuneration attached is surely such as to procure the services of an experienced and practical person. Until this law can be repealed we should like to see it administered with impartiality and justice. The natives who are the most important shippers hold every Government official in such awe that they never dream of questioning or resenting whatever is told them. In connection with Act IX. of 1863 we would have them understand clearly that, when in the course of business they are compelled to transfer their custom house entries from one ship to another, they cannot be called upon to pay a second time the objectionable fee of four annas per bale.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph)

CALCUTTA, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

Shirtings, Grey, quiet, nothing doing. Mule Twist, very dull, no buyers. Raw Silk, firm. Indigo, Crop, 100,000 maunds. Copper Sheathing, Rs. 39 8as., dull. Copper, Telegraph, Rs. 36 4as., dull. Cotton, Rs. 34 to Rs. 38. Old, forward rate of new Cotton at Rs. 30 to Rs. 31. Rice, large demand for Bombay, and dearer. Saltpetre, nothing doing. Linseed, easier. Jute, lower. Hides, very firm, supplies small. Shellac, considerable decline. Exchange, 2s. 1¼d. Government Re. Paper, Rs. 94 10as. to Rs. 94 14 as. Fives, Rs. 102 to 102¼. Five and half 107½ to 107¾. Bank Discount, raised one per cent. Freights, dead weight, 30s. to 35s. Jute, 75s. Seeds, 77s. 6d. Arrivals.—*City of Paris, Agra, Medusa, E[illegible]n, Nicholson, Camperdown,* and *Leonie.*

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

ARRIVED steamer *Orissa* from Hongkong 11th, Singapore 19th, and Penang 21st Sept.

Matters in Japan seem to be rapidly coming to a crisis, the entrance to the inland sea is strongly guarded by forths (forts) under the control of the Prince of Nagato. These forths (forts) have of late been greatly strengthened evidently with the deliberate intention of holding the Straits of Shinonosaki against foreign vessels.

Another expedition composed of English, French, and Dutch vessels of war was on the eve of starting for Nagato's dominions. The foreign ministers were all at one on the question of hostilities. The city of Hookon in China has fallen. This event is regarded as a finish to the Taeping insurrections.

COMMERCIAL.

Per Steamer *Orissa*:—

OPIUM—
Malwa ....dlrs. 680 per chest.
Patna .... " 505 "
Benares .... " 465 "

EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills ....4s. 10½d. per dlr.
On India ....Rs. 226 per drs. 100.

Steamers arrived—From Bombay, steamer *Aden* on the 3rd, and steamer *Arratoon Apcar* from Calcutta on the 4th September.

Shanghae advices to 3rd September.

OPIUM—
Malwa ....Taels 515 per chest.
Patna .... " 377 "

EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills ....6s. 7½d. per tael.
Private Bills ....6s. 8d. "
On Bombay ....Rs. 312 per taels 100
On Calcutta ....Rs. 315 "
Cotton ....40 taels per picul.

HOME LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 22ND AUG.

HAPPY, it has been said, is the country whose annals are dull: and to this stage of felicity Great Britain not unfrequently attains. During the bygone Session, indeed, although to the parties immediately engaged therein the war of parties may have been somewhat exciting, the foreign critic, who could not but see that the contest was one of men, not measures, that one-half the platform just reflected the other, and that the two sides of the House were very like one of Handel's double choruses, singing to one and the same air the very same words save for the interchange of Derby for Palmerston, may have been excused for looking on the whole affair as a "rixa de lana caprina." The only point which provoked their criticism was the somewhat undignified attitude which our Northern policy led us to assume. An amusing caricature born of the newly-liberated pencil of Italy shows a scarecrow as formidable as a long fair beard and a Highland bonnet can make it, but quite powerless to guard the grapes below from the attacks of black and double-headed eagles, one of whom is even plucking the beard of the unlucky *bogie*. A foot-note addressed to England assures her that this class of birds cannot be terrified by scarecrows. It is well at times to "see ourselves as others see us," and to remember that other nations if envious of our ease can question its compatibility with dignity. Meanwhile in one corner of our dominions we can always be sure of some venesection to relieve the plethora of prosperous tranquillity. In the land where the question as to the age of a mythic bull has been found sufficient to create among the two-year olds and the three year olds a blood feud more than one generation, it is not amazing that the burning in effigy of an O or the burial of a Mac has served to turn the thriving town of Belfast into an arena for wild beast combats; and the culpable inaction of partizan magistrates leaves England subject to the stigma of being impotent to down a street riot even when it assumes the mimic semblance of civil war. The military have been called out, but only to act the part of the scarecrow in the Italian caricature; and all that seems left for us is to thank our own wisdom that has prevented their being armed with Enfield rifles and to hope that some American recruiting agent will interfere in the interest of his country to prevent the wasteful expenditure of President Lincoln's reserve. Another instance of the baleful ingenuity with which man contrives to thwart the gifts of Providence is now in progress of development at Geneva. It may be doubted whether in all Europe can be found a city enjoying (I should rather say experiencing) more unalloyed prosperity. Situated in a fertile valley backed at a moderate distance by the grandest of European mountains, at the outlet of a lovely lake, the Rhone pouring through its streets a solid mass of sapphire—how different from the chocolate-coloured poison waves of the Thames—with enough of antiquity to give dignity, enough of scientific fame to create a pardonable pride; last, not least, without one pauper in the whole State, there seems no reason why Geneva should not look forward to as long and thriving a career as the ever living city of which Abraham's steward was a citizen. Nay, it may be fairly asserted that Genevese jewellery and watches are likely to hold a firmer grasp upon popular favour than the sabres and silks of Damascus. Yet all this availeth nothing so long as two parties fight for the mastery of this very small State. On the hill of La Treille have dwelt for centuries a race of proud landholding patricians, along the shores of the lake a community of money-making plebeians, watch-makers, confectioners, and hotel-keepers, enriched every year by the side of travellers, now in full flood. The political squabbles of this diminutive town must always savour strongly of Stoke Pogis and Little Pedlington, and it must be owned that the Radical party have never been blind to this fact. Some years ago they succeeded in demolishing the fortifications which though they could not keep out an enemy were admirably adapted for shutting out the incautious traveller who had strolled by the lake till 10 P. M.; and whenever a great *coup d'etat* was needed, the lake-dwellers resorted to the expedient of cutting off the supply of water from the Upper Town, and thus exciting a servile war of *bonnes* and laundresses in the enemy's camp. Ambitious, however, of higher fame, the rival factions have this year erected barricades, exchanged fatal volleys, and got up so skilful a mimicry of Parisian *emeutes* that it would be hardly wonderful should the great master of these shows, whose territories already enclose Geneva on three sides, feel called upon by political necessity to take upon himself the management of this minor theatre. Geneva used to be called the fuse by which the shell of France was ignited, and should the Emperor wish some day to control its inflammable powers, Europe would scarcely consider the act a *casus belli*.

An exhibition, intended to be annual, has opened, run its course, and closed at the South Kensington Museum without creating much interest save among a restricted circle of admirers. I allude to the stained glass which has filled the windows of the newly opened cloisters in that building. The present exhibition rather tends to show how much progress has to be made ere modern artistes can rival those of the 13th and 14th centuries; and, remembering Milton's maxim that "Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making," the variety of styles here displayed gives more hope of success than the contented unanimity of German artists, who oddly enough have eschewed the asthetics of the question by striking out a totally new road, and producing simply glass transparencies. Some good specimens of this style may be seen at old Peterhouse, Cambridge (now deteriorated into St. Peter's College), and the tourist will not need to be reminded of the Cathedrals of Cologne and Munich. Although the tenderness and delicacy of many of those works deserve high praise, the principle on which they are painted is essentially erroneous. A transparency can never be a perfect painting, inasmuch as, not to weary the reader with speculative or with optical discussions, the opaque black lines of the lead frames must destroy all possibility of illusion. Conventionalism is then a necessary element of glass painting. In saying this I would by no means be understood to advocate the unmeaning simper, the boneless bodies and sandbag limbs, of some artists who have thought to rival the mediæval glass painters by exaggerating their defects. Vigorous drawing and energetic expression of countenance are perfectly compatible with a somewhat statuesque action which suffers little by the unavoidable interruption of the leads, and leave full scope for the ample draperies and gorgeous tints on which the glass painter must greatly depend for effect. An Adoration of the Maji, executed by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud after a design by Millais, fulfilled in great measure these requirements, and another window by the same firm displayed various subjects, all well chosen and gracefully treated. One of these was the vision of Beatrice as seen by Dante, described in the 22nd book of the Purgatorio, another the Saviour's entry into Jerusalem, while a third, professing to illustrate the Legend of Good Queen Dagmar, was an obvious and not ill-fancied allusion to the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Reminiscences of Millais' Huguenot lovers, as also of Ferdinand and Miranda playing chess would needs occur to the spectator of a work which was nevertheless graceful and original. I am glad to see that the panel has been purchased by the nation and is to remain at South Kensington.

LONDON, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

WHILE the dry weather continues with but rare intermission to prevail, enhancing the reputation of Mr. DuBoulay, whose "forecasts" have far surpassed in accuracy those of Admiral Fitzroy, one crop at least has sprung up unaffected by draught and with bewildering rapidity. Albert memorial statues are covering the land to an extent which seems to show a determination on the part of their projectors to surpass the glory of George IV, and rival even the overpowering ubiquity of the Duke of Wellington. Leaving these memorials to their destiny of quiet absorption among the "turba deorum" of our English Valhalla, I turn to another memorial, devised by the Queen and certainly under the influence of a happy inspiration. It may be doubted whether any more effectual plan could have been hit on to keep the Prince's memory green (as old writers have it), than the gratuitous opening of the Horticultural Gardens. Even as Eton boys, if fear of being considered snobbish prevent them from knowing aught else of English history, yet think no shame to remember that George III. was born on the 4th of June, so will the Londoners bear in mind the 26th of August and celebrate the Prince's birthday by a pleasant holiday. On last Friday one-twentieth part of the population of this huge city thronged the pleached alleys and new orchard houses of Bromptonia. Schools in endless succession, distinguished by ribbons or branches of some plant, crowds of pale faced workers from the far east London, that saddest and least cited part of the community, all filled even to overflowing the grounds, and not one act of intentional mischief disgraced the day. A few, very few, broken flowers and trampled beds, obviously the result of accident, and a really amazing mount of greasy paper, were all that remained to testify to the passage of 157,000 vulgar through the haunts of fashion. An attempt has been lately made in these grounds to try the effect of gilding upon bronze statues, and two Victories by Rauch of Berlin have been partially gilt. The result is by no means satisfactory, but the reason is a very simple one. The gold which should have been applied to the drapery has with strange obliquity of judgment been spread over the face and nude portions of the figure, at once preventing any appreciation of the anatomy and giving a ghastly glory unpleasantly suggestive of the wretched child who was actually covered with leaf gold in order to take part in a mediæval pageant of the Medicis, and, as a matter of course, perished miserably. In a late exhibition in these gardens one of the strange tricks of nature which ranks with the leaf insect, the bee and butterfly orchids, and others of that class, was exhibited. The Peristera is a graceful orchis with a large white blossom within which is to be seen a perfect figure of a brooding dove.

The Belfast riots have now passed from the stage of bloodshed into that of inkshed, in the form of a sharp controversy between the Marquis of Donegall as Lord Lieutenant, and the Mayor of the town, whose health unfortunately required a course of Harrogate water precisely at the date when the hostile parties were in collision, or, at least, were reposing for a short while with obvious intent to renew the struggle. Invigorated by the well known sniff of the famed spring—which as it is known by the title of stale eggs and gunpowder he might surely have inhaled in the streets of Belfast—he did indeed rush back to the post of duty; but again ill-luck attended him, for the fray had by then died out. The most characteristic feature in the magisterial defence is his plea that he was warranted in considering the town quiet when he left it, inasmuch as the mobs confined themselves to stone throwing only. We hence obtain an idea of the normal state of tranquillity prevalent in Belfast. Stone throwing is obviously considered a gentle and healthful vent for superabundant energy; just as on Vesuvius the periodic and frequent jets of *scoriæ* serve as a safety valve against great eruptions.

That all embracing institution, the Museum of South Kensington, has thrown forth another polypus sucker, and caught hold of the School of Naval Architecture. At first sight the location seems ludicrously ill chosen, and will recall to the mind of the classical student the funny history of the Romans, when chased from the open sea by the fleets of Carthage, getting up a navy yard within the walls of Rome. But as there are many astronomers who never look through a telescope, or, as Mr. Oldbuck observes, Palladio and Vitruvius never carried a rod, so also there is much to be learnt in theoretic principles of ship-building which does not need a marine neighbourhood; and the Government has certainly determined to carry out the scheme with vigour, when we find among the first, yet no first, of the new staff a late senior wrangler from Trinity. For the comfort of such "old salts" as may dread the dreamy speculations of a pale-eyed scho[illegible] may be recorded that the gentleman [illegible], though his name, Purkiss, smacks [illegible] memories, comes really from the wind beaten walls of the granite city of Aberdeen. The collection of models which is being arranged in the Museum is very ample and instructive, dating from the time of the Harry Grace-a-Dieu down to the present day; and very interesting it is to observe the gradual change from the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war, as practised under [illegible], to the grimly simple, business-like models of the present day. The *Sovereign of the Seas*, in particular, displays upon her stern and bows a gorgeous mass of wood-carving and gilding which must have cost several hundred pounds, and which, however appropriate to commanders who exchanged courtesies from silk cushioned barges in the intervals of combat, would be converted into death-dealing splinters by a single Armstrong shell. The next generation of ships shows us a *Royal Sovereign*, not much differing in build from her predecessor, but shorn of most of the glorious panoply; while the third *Royal Sovereign* is the ship of the present,—who dares say that of the future?—Capt. Coles's dark, unornamented cupola ship, which is of such fearful mien, as to be dreaded needs but to be seen.

The battle of Guns *vs* Targets seems now tolerably well decided, as it was likely to be, in favour of the former; and it is understood that the attempts to render ships invulnerable against the gigantic projectiles of modern science will for the future be greatly modified, just as occurred to plate and mail armour from analogous causes. But the virtues of rolled plate are fully recognized on land, and a scheme is in progress for coating field-works with five inch iron. How the material is to be moved from place to place does not seem clear, but the inventor is a General Officer not too old to have full use of his brains, and we may therefore hope for his success.

That dreadful propensity of crime to reproduce itself, which at one time ran in the direction of assaulting our young Queen, and at another compelled us to fix iron cages upon the tops of our columns to prevent suicide, is now giving birth to a fearful series of assaults upon wives. That the remedy whose threat alone proved immediately efficacious to protect the Royal person ought to be at once extended to her suffering fellow-women appears so obvious that it is with wonder one finds sound-headed reformers cry out against the brutality of the lash. Is it then brutal to appeal to the feelings of a brute in the only way by which they are accessible, and are the present and many future generations to await the sure but very slow process of amelioration which education will one day produce? "While the grass doth grow, the silly horse he starves," and silly indeed will be our legislators if they do not crush the wife-beater as they have done and are doing by the garotter.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAD and sanguinary as all war must be, even at its best, the tendency of modern effort is to rob it more and more of some of its worst features. I do not speak of the field of battle; the passions that are let loose there must rage without other mitigation than chivalry itself affords, although the now prowess of destruction invented by science promise to make war some day impossible, by rendering it one wholesome destruction. It is in the treatment of a soldier as a citizen, and as a fighting animal, and in the relief devised for the anguish of his wounded or diseased frame, that our modern practice has civilized the art of warfare. In the time when the rank and file were regarded merely as "food for powder," when surgery was barbarous, and hospital room rare, the unnecessary miseries of warfare made the soldier desparate and brutal. Many a day of carnage has been rendered more crimson by the order to slay wounded prisoners, to cure whose hurts the victors had no skill, and as little care. We shudder to hear now-a-days of the prospect which long before the man stricken down in battle by sea or land, the scant attention, the coarse remedies, the cold indifference with which, on being disabled, he was treated. Who can wonder that, being left like a dog when he fell, or butchered with savage chicanery, the fighting man in health and vigour behaved himself like a dog—savage, merciless, and brutish? There is a picture well known by engravings which represents the first amputation upon the field of battle. The Surgeon Ambrose Pace, is displaying his new method upon the shattered limbs of an arquibusier, while wounded men writhe about him, left alone in their agony, or attended by rough nurses, who drag barbed arrows out of their gashes, or heat horrid cauteries to arrest the flow of blood. How much agony and bitter anguish passed unrelieved into death before that date! Even after it, the scientific tortures which Larrey inflicted on Napoleon's soldiers, and the cauldron of hot pitch into which the ragged stumps of Nelson's sailors were plunged all blackened and bleeding, tell us something of the kind of solace which the wounded in battle had to expect, how a gentler and more skilful era has arrived, and the British soldier knows that his life, risked in conflict for his country, is regarded as a precious thing, to save which science cannot exert itself too much nor can be too careful. Among the foremost proofs of this new and nobler idea, if any proofs need to be mentioned the labours of Florence Nightingale and the late Lord Herbert, the Victoria Hospital at Netly stands conspicuous. The soldier, sick or maimed, returning from abroad with disease or wounds gazes no more with despondency at the cliffs of England as they rise upon his view. He will not now be hurried off to the noise and discomforts of Chatham garrison or be hurried from Netly hospital to hospital, till they find him a bed to die upon. Netly Hospital which the late Prince Consort founded was designed to be a receptacle for sick and disabled soldiers worthy of the nation in whose service they have fought, and its pleasant surroundings and fresh air promise him health and air to confer it. Nor is it only the sick and wounded linesman to whom such an institution brings courage and comfort, by speaking the solitude of the country for its faithful servants. Every man on foreign service is rendered prouder and more likely to respect himself and to conduct himself well by the knowledge that, while he does his duty in health, the people will do theirs towards him in sickness, even when he shall lie as helpless as a child, without the strength to fix his own bayonet or draw his sword.

But there is one respect in which much indeed remains to be done for soldiers. I mean as regards the quarters for the married soldier in all our garrison towns at home and abroad; in the barracks where nothing but a blanket, sometimes not so much, divides a room full of men and the bed of the married soldiers, to the shame and distress of honest women. Nor is this the only reproach and disgrace to our Military authorities as regards the treatment of the wives of soldiers on shore and aboard ship; but now that the Queen from her frequent visits to the hospital has seen the dishonour done to her sex, there is hope for reform. The sooner it is set on foot the better, more especially in this country where the married soldiers' quarters are, if anything, worse than they are at home.

I see by the last home papers that several of our officers from Aldershott have accompanied Sir John Pennefather over to France, on a visit to the French camp at Chalons. I remember visiting this camp just after the Crimean War, when the late Prince Consort went over, accompanied by a few of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards as an escort. The sight at one of the reviews I can never forget, the splendid *coup d'œeul* as the Emperor came out surrounded by his visitors and staff. The Emperor was at its head, and I easily recognised him by the many well known portraits of him. He dashes forward, his plumes waving in the air followed by a brilliant cortege of princes, generals, A. D. C.'s, Staff Officers—all that is great, noble, or illustrious in France. Shouts of greeting rend the air. The regiments salute as he passes. The bands strike up the inspiring strains of "Portant Pour le Syrie." There was Marshal Neil there, the hero of the day, with his Crimean laurels fresh upon his brow: he is a tall fine looking man; near him rode Palissier, whose death in Algiers, has lost the Emperor a true friend in weal or woe. Lord Cardigan with his 11th Hussar uniform and white heron's plume, rode with the Marshal, and they were followed by a glittering band of military men, at that time more or less known, in all the sparkling variety of uniforms of a hundred various regiments.

At the head of each regiment was an altar, a priest before it, and as the Emperor kneels, each individual of the countless mass upon the plain prostrates himself. The electrical effects of the thousands who throng the space before St. Peter's at Rome, when the Papal Head of the Roman Catholic Church stretches forth his hand to bless the world from the balcony at Easter, is as nothing to that produced by this movement of an army, at the moment that the Emperor kneels before the altar of his faith. It has a staggering and a bewildering effect although every head was bowed in seeming devotion, no one appeared more absorbed in the exercise of his religious duties than the Emperor. But from time to time, he gently turned his head to glance at the lines of guards to the [illegible] and left, and it is easy to see, that there [illegible] acting than reality in the attitude [illegible]

This was the first time I had [illegible] Emperor, but since then I have h[illegible] portunities of looking again at h[illegible] think none of the portraits have d[illegible] his extraordinary beauty. His [illegible] perfect in symmetry, but of [illegible] legs have shrunk from [illegible] as his beauty has swelled. [illegible] he appeared to me faultless [illegible] modelling of limb, and his high forehead bestowed a look of power and intellect. The expression of his face, which I have since seen under various aspects, was calm, far too calm for real beauty, and so it remained even when the lips smiled with so much grace and blandness.

The service over, the Emperor got up, at the same moment, the thick groups of officers on the steps of the platform, the overwhelming masses of men on the plain, rise also. This simultaneous movement had an effect, still more exciting and inspiring than that of the prostration. The Emperor then turned, and faced the plain, and bowed several times with a wave of his hand to the army below, and to the assembled people around. The cheers that then arose were deafening, and rolled like thunder over the plain. The mass of uniforms upon the steps divide to form a central avenue, and the Emperor in company with Prince Albert and followed by his cousin Prince Napoleon, and others of his Military court according to rank, descends and mount their horses—the others followed their example, and the great review and manœuvres commence. Military reviews and manœuvres have a great similitude. I fancy in all countries, on this occasion the evolutions were performed with precision and effect. The whole body of troops passed in review, first in slow, then in quick time, and this had a dazzling effect. The whole earth before our eyes seemed to be moving on and on until my brain became fairly puzzled, and I fancied I must be swept away onwards in the movements. There seems to be one thought apparent in the minds of all, around me are murmured the words, "How does the Emperor look?" How much evidently depended upon the despot's satisfaction or dissatisfaction at the moment. I catch sight of the unseemly face of Prince Napoleon, or as the Parisians call him "Plon Plon" and a deep scowl rendered it by no means prepossessing. Has any thing gone wrong? I began to share in the anxious feelings expressed around me, when the Emperor is said to have smiled. He waved his hand graciously, cheers burst forth again from the army, and are echoed by the masses of spectators. The great business of the day was over. The Emperor dismounts, and his visitors do the same, he and Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge enter an open carriage with only two horses, accompanied by his staff, and bowing gracefully on all sides drives off the ground for the great pavilion in the camp: such are my recollections of a visit to the camp at Chalons.

The old Peninsula and Waterloo officers are gradually dying off; the last mails announce the deaths of two old veterans, General Sir James H. Kennett, K.C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 48th Regiment, and Sir J. R. Eustace: both these officers were on the staff in the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns, and the former General Sir J. Kennett, has held the Colonelcy of the 48th since 1850. In all probability General the Hon'ble A. A. Dalzell, who commanded the 48th for some years, will be removed from the 88th of which he was lately appointed Colonel to his old corps. By these casualties Colonel Percival on half pay of the 12th Regiment, and Colonel Stisted of the 93rd Highlanders get their Major General s rank. The 93rd do not get promotion as Colonel Ross is supernumerary. General Stisted will be much missed in the Sutherland Highlanders. He formerly served in the 2nd Queen's in Affghanistan, and exchanged into the 78th Highlanders, with which corps he served in Persia and during the mutiny until he exchanged with Colonel Ewart, C.B., to the 93rd Highlanders. In all probability he will get the next vacant divisional command in this country. The next Colonel for promotion to Major General is Colonel Grey, late of the 5th Fusiliers. The Colonelcy of the 88th Connaught Rangers will I fancy be given to General Eyre, lately commanding at Chatham, as he is a favourite of the Duke of Cambridge's, and when this feeling is in question, all other considerations are put aside. If one of His Royal Highness' Staff want any thing it is easy, or it was easy when Sir George Lewis was at the War-office, to put aside warrants and obstructive rules. It was done in the case of Colonel Charteris, A. D. C., and more recently in Colonel, now General, Seymour's case.

The promotions and distribution of C. B.'s for the campaign on the North West Frontier give general satisfaction, excepting that I am surprised Colonel Turner of the 97th who commanded a Brigade and did particularly good service, is not made a K. C. B. as well as Colonel Hope of the 71st Highlanders. These officers deserved it as much as Sir Robert Walpole or Sir Richard Kelly of the 34th who only commanded a Brigade in Oudh, and scarcely saw any fighting, and we all know what a mess the former made at Royah, where poor Adrian Hope with his gallant Highlanders were massacred. Yet Sir Robert I suppose as a General is the most unpopular man in the army, yet he is sent to Chatham to command that important garrison of recruits and young officers; he had no experience of service before he came out to India, and is by no means a brilliant soldier. In the *War Office Gazette* of the 9th August, the 16th Regiment gain two steps by the promotion of Major Garrett to an unattached Lieutenant Colonelcy, and retirement of Major Evans. The former officer is son of Sir Robert Garrett, and was formerly in the 46th, and serving on the staff of his father in the Crimea and during the mutiny. Major Evans is son of the late General Evans of the 81st Regiment, and was in the 29th with which corps he served in the second Punjab campaign. During the mutinies he was Brigade Major in Calcutta, and had the disembarking and despatching up country of the several regiments as they arrived out from England, and for these services he got his Brevet Majority, when he exchanged into the 16th. These vacancies promote Captain Grant to be Major, Lieutenants Westly and Maine to their companies and Ensigns Coffin and Prince to their Lieutenantcies. In the 58th Lieutenant Frank Cunliffe purchases his company, and Ensign St. John his Lieutenantcy Captain Cunliffe served formerly in the Bengal 70th Native Infantry, and resigned his commission in 1859 to enter the Royal service.

The great misfortune that Colonel M'Murdo has met with in his house being burnt down, and in the loss of his valuables, especially the swords presented to him by Sir Charles Napier and Lord Ellenborough, has I am glad to see led to the following letter in the *Times* from the Volunteers. They suggest "that every Volunteer should come to the front, and give a general salute, in some substantial shape, to their gallant inspecting officer, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial, that shall in some degree console him for the terrible loss he has sustained by the destruction of every thing that must be dear to an English officer, namely, his well and dearly earned honours. We muster now," adds the writer, "nearly 200 and 600, and surely we can testify our respect for, and admiration of the gallant officer to any desired extent."

The sixty sixth anniversary of the memorable battle of the Nile has just passed. I subjoin a list of the names of the only five veteran survivors who are alive, according to the last *Navy List*, showing the rank they now hold, and then held, the ships in which they served and the honours they have received after about twenty years in the service. Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B., Governor of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and in receipt of £300 for wounds, and who has a medal and seven clasps, was midshipman of the *Galick*, 76. He entered the Navy in November 1796. Captain John Forbes on the retired list, who has a medal and three clasps was midshipman of the *Minotaur*, 74. He entered the Navy in May 1794. Captain John G. Philipps, on the retired list, who has a medal and clasp, was midshipman of the *Minotaur*, 74. He entered the Navy in 1796. Commander R. S. Connolly, retired list, and a receipient of the Greenwich Hospital out pension of £50 per annum, has a medal and clasps, was midshipman of the *Theseus*, 74. He entered the Navy in September 1795. First Lieutenant John Scobell, on the reserved half pay list of Royal Marines, has a medal and clasp. He was first Lieutenant of the *Alexander*, 74. This gallant officer who still holds the same rank he did on the above battle 66 years ago, entered the Royal Marine force as second Lieutenant on January 27, 1796, and became first Lieutenant October 20, 1797, and as such served on board the *Alexander*, and in 1799 was employed on shore in the Marine Battalion at the capitulation of St. Elmo Capua, and Gaeta.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KURRACHEE, 25TH SEPT.

THE dispute between the Municipal Board and the Commissioner has taken quite a serious turn. The Managing Committee, whose acts he condemned so generally, have sent in a reply to his letter which exonerates them from all blame, and wipes away all the allegations which Mr. Mansfield made, but which he now says, in a letter to Mr. Maxwell, he never supposed they were incapable of answering satisfactorily. The Committee conclude their reply in about the same terms as the resolution which I quoted in my last communication. This report came up for adoption before the Municipal Commissioners at the adjourned special general meeting last Tuesday, and was adopted despite the determined opposition of some of the Government members. The audience, as on the previous Wednesday, loudly applauded the result of the vote. A Committee was afterwards appoin[illegible] take into [illegible] to suggest such alter[illegible] the same and in the executive of the B[illegible] may appear desirable. The rate-payers, o[illegible] side, have put forth a call for a meeting to be held to-morrow at the offices of Messrs. Leckie and Co., to pass a vote of confidence in the Managing Committee of the Municipality and endorse the stand the members have taken towards the Commissioner. They also intend appointing a Committee to consult with the one named by the Municipality on the object of our Municipal affairs. And, finally, they will assert the right of rate-payers to be heard as established by precedents on record, at the Municipal meetings. The Commissioner has written to Mr. Maxwell to express his great regret that the tone of his letter should have given that gentleman and the other members of the Managing Committee cause for offence. He disclaims every intention of annoying them, and hope Mr. Maxwell will resume his seat on the Committee. This letter of Mr. Mansfield's comments unfavourably upon the large expenditure incurred in the construction of Frere Hall, and yet he it was who requested last year that a special general meeting should be called to vote Rs. 50,000 away for that object, and he it was who sanctioned every subsequent grant, without, however, once remonstrating on the subject, as he now does. The fact is, throughout this piece of business, Mr. Mansfield has been only stultifying himself, and in such an unaccountable manner that it would be uncharitable to hazard any conjecture as to the mood in which he must have been when he wrote or rather when he signed his first letter. He is now on his way down from his camp Dhar Yarroo where he passed the summer, and will reach this probably on the 28th. It is said he will stay here a few days only during, which he will dissolve the Municipal Commission, and then go on to Bombay on one month's leave, Col. Green, it is thought, acting during his absence.

I hear from Mooltan that the railway is completed up to the 104th mile, or precisely half the distance to Lahore, and that a train ran up on the 1st instant. I am in possession of the official report and the remarks of the Punjab Government on the event. The greatest praise is passed most observedly upon the executive, especially the plate-layers, who during the dreadful hot season that rules in that part of the country, continued to complete six miles a month. Great satisfaction is also expressed at the circumstance that the precautions taken to protect the line against the effects of the late devastating inundation in that quarter, succeeded so thoroughly that there is not the least damage to be complained of.

The Conservator of the River Indus, Mr. Howe, was married in Trinity Chapel on the 22nd instant, to Miss Georgiana Ouseley, by the Rev. W. H. Bagnell, assisted by the Rev. J. Sheldon. There was a large concourse of spectators, military and others, present at the ceremony. A number of officers repaired to the top of the church tower and as the "happy pair" were driving away, a perfect shower of old shoes came tumbling down, for lucks's sake, from the top of the tower, followed by a succession of hearty cheers. One of the young gentlemen appears to have got so excited in the observance of this good old custom that he sprang on the battlement wall, surrounding the top and ran round jumping from one projection to the other, to the terror of the spectators below who dreaded a misstep might send him headlong to the ground.

A letter received this moment tells me that Mr. Stevens, Agent of the Punjab Railway, was seized with apoplexy and a paralytic stroke at Murree on the 17th instant. Though still alive on the 19th, I regret to say that hopes of his recovery were but faint. Sir Robert Montgomery was to leave the Sanitarium on the 22nd, and on the 20th the residents of Murree were to give him a grand picnic at which the bands of the 7th Hussars, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers were to be present.

From a well-informed source I hear that, from and after the beginning of next year, Government have ruled that the present "Hindoostanee Examination" is to be done away with, and the "Interpreter's Examination" (which includes Persian) will be established as the sole Oriental test for the Staff Corps and appointments in general. Aspirants to the corps had better take the hint accordingly.

The weather continues remarkably pleasant. The public health is good.

BOMBAY.

THE departure of the English mail is delayed till noon to-day.

THE October vacation of the Bombay Small Cause Court commences on the 18th proximo.

MR. CAMERON, the Judge and Session Judge of Surat, is at present in Bombay, and is to return to Surat by the 30th instant.

HIS Excellency the Governor arrived in Bombay last night from Poona, and is expected to return to Dapoorie almost immediately.

WE learn that the office of the Under Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department will be removed to Bombay on or before the 10th proximo.

IT is rumoured that Mr. J. B. Lane, the Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, is shortly to resign his post and proceed to England.

THREE Magistrates were sitting yesterday at the Fort Police Office, but the cases disposed of were entirely devoid of any feature of interest to the public.

CAPTAIN H. C. BAINBRIDGE, of the Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs under the new furlough rules.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow, at noon, when the punctual attendance of members is requested.

FROM Surat we hear that the weather is very hot, and it is feared that the crops will suffer seriously if there is not a copious downpour before the close of the monsoon.

THE *Guzerat Friend* learns that numbers of Cabools are found wandering about in the vicinity of Nowsary, and consequently the people of the village are put into a state of great alarm.

FROM a correspondent we learn that a coolee was murdered some day's ago near the village of Codna, in the Surat Collectorate. We are not in receipt of the particulars of this murder.

THE following are the additional passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Company's steam-ship [illegible], Captain White, to Aden and Suez to-day:—
For Southampton.—Mr. J. Jones; Mr. Dolly; and Mr. John Hall.

SALE OF THE "OWEN GLENDOWER."—We find that we were misinformed in stating yesterday that the *Owen Glendower* was bought in at the auction sale held on her by Messrs. Crawford & Co. on Tuesday last; and that a bid of Rs. 36,000 having been made for the vessel by Captain Dixon, Lloyd's Surveyor at this port, she was knocked down to him for that sum.

THE date of the departure of the extra mail to Aden, per the P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship *Singapore*, has been altered in consequence of the early arrival of the Calcutta and China mails at Galle. The *Singapore* will now leave at 4 P.M. on the 2nd proximo instead of on the 3rd, as previously announced, in order that she may have a chance of catching the Calcutta mail at Aden.

WE are glad to be in a position to thank the Municipal authorities for the prompt manner in which they have attended to our complaint, made on behalf of the public, in reference to the dusty state of the roads. Yesterday some of the watering carts returned to their vocation, and it is to be hoped they will all be at work again in a few days.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank of India was held yesterday, at the Bank's offices in Medow Street, when the report of the Directors was submitted, which showed the Bank's affairs to be in a very prosperous position. A dividend at the rate of nine per cent. was declared, and two lacs of rupees are carried to the reserve fund. A. Grant and Dinshaw Manockjee, Esqs. were re-elected Directors.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, Captain C. H. Eastley, which leaves for China this day, carries 2,340½ chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—
For Galle.—Mr. J. Clark.
For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Howard.
For Singapore.—Mr. J. Joshua.
For Hongkong.—Mr. P. Dajeebhoy; Mr. C. Jamsetjee Mr. R. S. Lungrana.

THE POORUNDHUR ASSAULT CASE.—The case of Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama *vs.* Captain C. T. Morgan was disposed of yesterday on the Appellate Side of the High Court. The Court reversed the decree of the District Judge and gave a decree for the plaintiff with nominal damages of one rupee. Costs throughout to be borne by each party proportionally to the amount awarded. The judgment was delivered by the Acting Chief Justice late in the evening, and we hope to give it *in extenso* in our issue of to-morrow.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—In another column will be found an important judgment, delivered on the 6th instant, by Mr. C. Walter, the Acting Judge of Poona, in the case of the Moondwah Estate, a freehold property which was conferred on Messrs. Sundt and Webbe by the late Sir John Malcolm when Governor of Bombay in 1831, whom they had accompanied to Persia on his mission to the Court of the Shah in 1808 in the capacity of Surveyors and Draftsmen, as a reward for their long and meritorious services under the Madras and Bombay Governments—more especially in the department of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India. The estate was held in joint tenancy in fee simple by these gentlemen, and on the death of Mr. Sundt in April 1858, he [illegible] daughter, the wife of [illegible] William Lester, [illegible] his only child. Eight years were allowed to pass by Mr. Webbe, the surviving joint tenant of the [illegible] without his making any claim, when he suddenly [illegible] up his mind to challenge the right of the orphan child of his old and intimate friend of nearly sixty years' standing to the property willed to her by her father, and filed a suit in the Zillah Court of Poona for the purpose of endeavouring to wrest it from her by the tortuous application of some imaginary law. Mr. Webbe is an octogenarian, and it is, therefore, more than probable that the infirmities naturally incident to such an advanced age, have left him open to the sinister influence of certain parties who have long been known to be inimical to Mrs. Lester and her family, and who it is understood have prevailed upon this old man—against his better nature it may charitably be presumed and hoped—to take this unfair advantage of one whom, considering the relations which had existed betwixt himself and her deceased father for upwards of half a century, he was morally bound to protect from the oppressor and support in her rightful claims. This prosecution of the daughter of his old friend is as unworthy as it is most wanton and unseemly, and can only be accounted for in the manner above alluded to. The case was tried before an English Judge, who had no difficulty in ascertaining the equitable rights of both parties, and deciding accordingly. The verdict has gone against the plaintiff, Mr. Webbe, and he has been saddled with all costs in the suit. Under no possible circumstances, however, could he lawfully possess himself of the whole of the Moondwah Estate, because it is only the heirs of the late Mr. Sundt who could inherit his share of it; in failure of which it would lapse to Government.

As some account of the late Mr. Sundt, who was a very remarkable man in his generation, may be interesting to our readers, many of whom will no doubt still remember the good old man, we give the following from the pen of one who knew him intimately for more than a quarter of a century, and which was first published in the *Poona Observer* shortly after his death:—

"In our last we had the melancholy task assigned us of recording the death of Mr. William Sundt, a gentleman of the Eurasian community who has been long and favourably known as one of the oldest residents of this Station, which occurred at the Sanitarium of Poorundhur on the 9th ultimo. Mr. Sundt was the son of an Officer in the service of the King of Denmark; he was born in the year 1788 at Tranquebar, a Danish settlement on the Coromandel Coast, and was consequently in his 68th year when he died. His father died when the subject of our notice was in his infancy, and he received the rudiments of a good education at the Egmore School at Madras, where he was conspicuous as one of the leading pupils of his time in that celebrated Institution. Having passed the prescribed examination with great credit, he was apprenticed as a Surveyor and Draftsman at his own request to the Quarter Master General of the Madras Army, and he very soon attracted the notice of Colonel Blacker, one of the most able officers in that Department that the Indian Army ever produced. Upon the appointment of the late Sir John (then Major) Malcolm as Ambassador to the Court of Teheran, Mr. Sundt was selected, along with his friend and schoolfellow Mr. Webbe, now resident at Poona, to accompany the Embassy in the capacity of Surveyor and Draftsman. Whilst in Persia he performed good service in the scientific department to which he was attached, and was noticed with great favour by Sir J. Malcolm, who took him and his companion Mr. Webbe under his especial patronage, which continued to be extended to them as long as Sir John was connected with India. Amongst other duties performed by Mr. Sundt whilst in Persia, was that of making drawings of remarkable places, inscriptions, &c., and several of the embellishments to Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia bear his name and that of his colleague Mr. Webbe. After the return of the Embassy to this country, Mr. Sundt followed his patron to Central India, and served under him for several years in the Rajpootana States. He was eventually attached to the office of the Surveyor General of India, and down to the time of his retiring on his pension in 1831 he was engaged in the projection of the Maps of the Bombay Presidency in the office of the Deputy Surveyor General, Major Jopp. On his retirement from the service, Sir John Malcolm, who was then Governor of Bombay, to mark his sense of the great value of the services which Mr. Sundt and Mr. Webbe had rendered to the State, assigned them each a special pension greater than they were entitled to by the Pension Rules, and made over to them in perpetuity certain lands at Moondwah at a distance of four miles from Poona. Mr. Sundt possessed a natural and enthusiastic turn for Mechanics, which he applied to many useful purposes. Amongst others to the raising of water by wind-power; but although he succeeded admirably in the constructing and propelling of wind-mills at Dapoorie and Surat upwards of a quarter of a century ago, the natives appear to have been averse to their introduction, and preferred their own rude and antiquated system of hydraulics to the refinements of Western science. The knowledge which he possessed of Mechanics brought Mr. Sundt into continual contact with the Officers of Government, with whom he was the general referee in all cases of difficulty; and his popularity with them was very great. He also possessed in a remarkable degree a naturally good ear for music, and he performed some years ago one of the most extraordinary feats we ever heard of, namely, the construction, quite unaided *except by drawings*, of a seraphine. This occurred long before the first seraphine was imported into this country! Since then he has during his leisure hours, and entirely for [illegible] amusement, constructed several others, one of [illegible] great power, almost equal to an ordinary Church Organ. Mr. Sundt was a thorough Utilitarian and [illegible] fund of information on general subjects which he was never chary in imparting to others. No one could be in his company half an hour without carrying away some knowledge of something worth being remembered which he did not possess before. He was also an excellent [illegible] Agriculturist, and was for many years engaged on his estate at Moondwah in trying numerous experiments for the introduction and extension of the cultivation of fruit trees and plants from various parts of the world. The community of Poona are far more indebted to him than they are generally aware of for many luxuries in the shape of esculents and fruits which are now commonly met with in the Bazaar, but which might never have been seen here were it not for Mr. Sundt. Combined with these qualities was a frank and [illegible] disposition which endeared him to all who knew him intimately. In brief he was in every relation of life a man made to be

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loved. His days, which verged closely on the span of man's life allotted by the Patriarch of old, ended in peace, and his last moments were soothed by the affectionate ministrations of those who were near and dear to him. His death has caused a void in this place which it will be difficult to fill up, and the recollection of him will long dwell in the memories of those who during many years knew him as a friend and benefactor."

◆

Railway Accident.—An inquest was held on 25th instant by R. B. Barton, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mhadoo Govind, a pointsman on the G. I. P. Railway, who was killed by a passenger train near Chinch Bunder while away from his post; two trains coming to the spot at the same time.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been previously employed on the railway as a gateman, and had been dismissed for incompetency, but was afterwards re-engaged by the shunting master (a native) as pointsman, a more responsible post than that from which he had been dismissed. At the time of the accident, a ballast train for the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's works, which was an hour and a half behind time, came up at the same time as a passenger train arrived from Boree Bunder. The deceased was at a distance of 158 yards from his points, and had not another man, hearing the alarm given, ran to the points in time, one or both of the trains must have been thrown off the line, and the consequence would, in all probability have been serious.

No one witnessed the accident but the unfortunate man was observed lying lengthways on the rails his head and right hand injured. It is conjectured that the accident occurred by the deceased endeavouring to avoid one of the trains being caught by the other and knocked down. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death run over by the 8.45 P. M. passenger train from Boree Bunder while 185 yards away from his points and neglecting his duty. Had it not been for the witness Keepoo Essoo who heard the alarm and ran to the points, the consequences might have been terrible. The jury are also of opinion that this accident would have been avoided, had the ballast train not been one hour and a half behind its proper time. The deceased was confused at both trains passing at the same moment. The serious attention of the directors is called to the irregularity of these trains. The jury are also of opinion that the deceased having been once dismissed for neglect of duty as a gateman should not have been again employed in the more arduous and responsible situation of a pointsman.

◆

Signor Cagli's First Concert.—Signor Cagli's Italian Opera Troupe gave their first Concert on Monday evening, in the Assembly Rooms, to one of the most brilliant audiences we have ever seen collected together in Poona. The Concert was a great success, and the public of Poona owe a deep debt of gratitude to the members of the Philharmonic Society, for the trouble which they have taken, to induce the Italian Opera Troupe to honour Poona with a first appearance. We intended to have given a detailed review of the leading features of the concert; but the arrival of the European Mails has monopolized all our available space. The second concert takes place this evening, and in our next issue, we shall endeavour to say a few words upon the varied accomplishments of a Troupe of Artistes whose celebrity is more than European. We envy the good folks of Bombay the pleasure which awaits them during the cold season, and we can only hope that their appreciation of the Opera Troupe will be of such an enticing character, as will induce the Director to remain to open a Summer Campaign in the capital of the Deccan next year. It will be perceived from the advertisement, that the Concert this evening is under the patronage of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief.—*Deccan Herald.*

WRECK OF THE SHIP "BUSHIRE."

The following is an extract of a letter from the P. and O. Company's Agent at Aden, dated the 16th instant, reporting the loss of the abovenamed vessel on the North-East coast of Africa:—"The *Bushire*, with coal for the P. and O. Company, went ashore inside Ras Hafoon on the 17th of June last, and became a total wreck. The Master and crew, after encountering severe hardships, arrived here (Aden) on the 6th instant by a Buggalow from Ras Felash, having walked round from Ras Hafoon. They were kindly treated by the natives, but had everything taken from them."

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1863.

The annual general meeting of the Albert Life Assurance Company was held within the Company's Offices, No. 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,—S. W., on Wednesday, the 17th August, 1864;

Robert Whitworth, Esq., in the Chair.

[illegible] with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement, were submitted and read to the Meeting:—

Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1863.

General Balance Sheet, as at 31st December, 1863.

The following results were communicated in the Report, exhibiting the operations of the Company during the year 1863:

Proposals for Assurance were received for	£1,217,872	4	4
Policies were issued for	£871,840	12	8
The Annual Premiums on New Policies amounted to	£37,093	3	3
The Claims by Death amounted to	£180,141	8	7
The Premiums received during the year amounted to	£268,712	9	2
The Funds accumulated in Government and other Securities amounted to	£714,846	12	1

The Report of the Directors proceeded to congratulate the Proprietors on the fact, that notwithstanding the great and increasing competition in Life Assurance, the amount of new business applicable to the year under observation, exceeded that of any previous year.

The following figures were submitted, indicating the steady increase of the new business, during the triennial period ending 1863, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
1861	34,290	19	2
1862	37,014	15	5
1863	37,093	3	3

The Report further stated that the business from India still continued to progress, and maintain its satisfactory character.

It was announced that, although the guarantee business has been profitable to the company, the directors, finding that legal difficulties existed in the way of its transaction, had transferred all the Guarantee Risks as at 31st October, 1863, to another company, and wholly discontinued that class of business. Also, that several of the Directors, in order to afford to the Agents and connections of the Company, an opportunity of combining the transaction of Fire and Marine Insurance with that of Life assurance, had established the Albert Insurance Company, Limited, for Fire and Marine Insurances, whereby it was believed that the agents of the life Company would gain considerable additional influence, and facilities for obtaining business.

The managing director then addressed the meeting, drawing the attention of the shareholders to the large amount of new business, which he observed, was the result of no sudden or convulsive movement, but a steady and continuous increase contrasting the amount with that of the great majority of other offices,—who consider £[illegible] or £8,000 per annum a large return of new premiums. He further remarked that the total amount paid for re-assurances upon this large new business was only £2,002 0s. 6d.

Having furnished the shareholders with a detailed explanation of the causes which had led to the discontinuance by the Company of the guarantee business and announced that the next valuation would be made applicable to the triennial period ending 1864, the managing director concluded his observations.

After some discussion, the meeting expressed entire satisfaction with the details of the Company's progress, and it was moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. Hogg, and unanimously agreed to, "That the Reports of the Auditors and Directors upon the Accounts and Business of the Company, to the end of 1863, be received and adopted."

On the motion of Mr. E. Hogg, seconded by Mr. W. Clarke, the retiring directors and auditor were unanimously re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the directors and officers of the Company, also to the chairman, the meeting separated.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held on Tuesday evening before Mr. Barton, at Chaik Ali Street, on view of the body of Gunnoo Mohana, about 15 years of age, who it appears was employed as a coolie at Boree Bunder on the 20th instant in loading waggons with bar iron, when the heap of bars upon which he was sitting, gave way, when he received some very severe injuries on the right leg, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday last. Verdict—accidental death.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Third day Wednesday, 28th September 1864.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hore.)

His Lordship having taken his seat at 10 o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. J. Mitchell.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. Blackstone; W. J. George; J. P. R. Sessford; F. J. Potter; H. McCormick; W. Swansegar; J. J. Annunciation; J. A. Fernandez; Hormusjee Cursetjee; [illegible] Purshotam; and Tajoodee Dulivee.

Robbery.—Vanna Prema and Dheera Jogee pleaded not guilty to the above indictment.

Vanna [illegible], a broker, said:—I know the prisoners; they were in the habit of coming to my house for the purpose of taking their meals. I remember the 24th August last; on that evening I went with the prisoners to the sea shore at Sonapore, and there the first prisoner threw me down, seized me by the throat, and threw dust in my eyes; the second prisoner sat on my chest, bound my mouth with my turban, and took away my ornaments. I recognize them here in Court. Both prisoners struck me, I was very much hurt: my ribs were broken. I was obliged to go to hospital. I have not yet wholly recovered. I was lying on the shore about an hour after prisoners had departed some one came and untied my turban from my mouth I went to a Marwarree's shop and sent a man for a sepoy who took me to the chowkey where I gave information. The same night the prisoners were brought before me and I recognized them. After I left Hospital I went with the police, and the property now before the Court was shown me: I recognized them as those which had been taken from me.

Rowjee Anunta, police sepoy, deposed to having found prosecutor on the beach in the state described by him, and corroborated the latter part of his evidence.

Bhasker Ruggonath, police duffadar, recollected the prosecutor being brought to him, and from what he said caused the prisoners to be arrested: the second prisoner admitted having beaten the prosecutor and robbed him, being tired of running he sat down on the Esplanade, the first prisoner went on and he could not say what he had done with the ornaments. The next day prisoner No. 2 took witness to the beach where the violence was committed, and there a book was found belonging to prosecutor. Prisoners were then made over to Govind Wictoojee, jemadar, who said he had received charge of the prisoners, and in consequence of what they said went to Govindjee's cart and there saw a Brahmin who gave him the ornaments in Court, which the prosecutor recognized as his own.

Vizanath Sewram stated that the first prisoner had given him a bundle to keep for him, which bundle had been given up to the police; witness saw the bundle opened and it contained the ornaments now in Court which were claimed by the prosecutor.

The first prisoner said in defence that when on the sea shore the prosecutor and himself had some words respecting a rupee which was owing by the prisoner, they came to blows, when prosecutor took the ornaments from his pocket, tied them up in his dhotur and flung them at No. 1, and then ran away; prisoner being fresh from the country did not know what to do, so he took the ornaments and placed them in the care of the last witness with a strict injunction to hand them carefully over to the prosecutor. No. 2 said he only saw the scuffle as he was on the beach engaged in his devotions; both prosecutor and No. 1 called him to witness the assault, he refused to interfere, and went away and was arrested whilst he was peacefully sleeping: No 1 might have taken the ornaments, but he really could not give any decided opinion, as he knew nothing about them.

The above artless statements did not, however, appear to take with the jury, both prisoners were found guilty and were each sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Chand Agmoodeen pleaded not guilty to this indictment.

Cassim Mahomed, a butcher, said he was acquainted with the prisoner, who lives in the same house. On the 29th August witness went to a funeral, and on his return missed some ornaments from a box. The prisoner did not return that day. Information was given to the police, and the following day witness proceeded to Poona and in an adjacent village found the prisoner in custody, and the missing property, with the exception of a silver necklace and two rings which were found in Bombay.

Goolamchund Verda, a Marwarree, testified to the fact of the prisoner having pledged the neck ornament with him, and to their being given up to the police in presence of the prisoner.

Ootabai, a young lady working at the same factory as the prisoner, stated that prisoner had given her the rings as a souvenier.

Shaik Lall, a Sholapore police sepoy, from information received, arrested the prisoner who was in the act of selling an anklet to a shroff. Prisoner stated it was his own property, he was taken to the Foujdar and there searched. The property before the Court was found in a bundle. Next day the prosecutor came and claimed the propety. Witness came in charge of prisoner to Bombay.

Wittoo Gunnoo, police naique, in whose charge the case was placed, proved recovering the neck ornament and rings and receiving charge of prisoner when brought from the Deccan.

The prisoner stated in defence that the present charge was false and malicious, he had been anxious, on account of urgent private affairs, to go to his village, some money was due to him from the prosecutor, and when pressed for payment (having no money) had given him the ornaments in liquidation; had he, (the prisoner) intended any thing dishonest he would have made a much better haul than the few ornaments now in Court.

He was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Causing Grievous Hurt.—William Jeffries pleaded not guilty to the above indictment.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

Mr. Dunbar opened the case to the jury by stating the facts as he was instructed, which will appear in the following evidence:—

John Harrison said.—I am assistant to Mr. Faulkner, auctioneer, at Poona. I know the prisoner: he is a guard in the G. I. P. Railway. On the evening of the 16th July I was at supper in the house of a Mr. Oliver. Mrs. Oliver was present, as also Mrs. Peters, Mr. D'Silva, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Caitan, my mother, the prisoner and his supposed wife and myself: in the course of the evening the prisoner insulted me, and said he would have my life that night. He afterwards left the room, and returned in about 20 minutes, he then said he would put the contents of a revolver in my body. I sent Albert D'Silva for a police sepoy. He came to the front door, the prisoner [illegible] the back. I went out [illegible] back, when [illegible] and grap- [illegible] on rising [illegible] my neck [illegible] found I was [illegible] a knife in his [illegible] of Albert D'Sil[illegible] showed him the [illegible] took prisoner into cu[illegible] native policeman,: a Euro[illegible] after a search he was found [illegible] a Mr. Cook; prisoner was sligh[illegible]

Cross-examined by Mr. [illegible]hing but tea. I do not know who pu[illegible] I laid hold of his beard behind the hou[illegible] him down: it was not for nothing. I [illegible]aving kicked him in the head. I did [illegible]ner was unmarried at the time. I do no[illegible] many persons sat upon prisoner. I did not. I [illegible] him down because he rushed at me. There was [illegible] at the party but I did not take any. The knife used by prisoner is his own.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I did not see the knife in prisoner's hand before I knocked him down.

The learned counsel said he did not understand how prosecutor had succeeded in knocking the prisoner down by laying hold of his beard.

Mr. Barton suggested that prosecutor should come round and illustrate upon his learned friend.

Examination continued.—Prisoner owes me money for two months' messing: he has ceased to mess with me for some time.

Albert D'Silva deposed to the prisoner having used threatening language generally, by saying he would have some one's life that night. He left with the intention (as he said) of seeing his child, and on his return he said to the prosecutor "I will put this revolver through your heart." Witness went for a sepoy at the request of prosecutor, on his arrival the prisoner went out at the back, prosecutor followed.: the prisoner rushed at him, prosecutor threw him down, witness then heard prosecutor cry out "take away the knife." Witness went to assist and saw prosecutor sitting on the breast of prisoner and holding his hands Witness in assisting to remove the knife received a cut on the hand from the prisoner. Prosecutor was then bleeding from a wound on the neck: he refused to go with the sepoy, and witness went for the guard.

By Mr. Barton.—Did not sit down to supper that night: do not know what was provided: did not see prisoner do anything before the sepoy was fetched, he was kicking up a row. Did not see the wounds given: saw them after. It was a bright moonlight night: witness was about 40 feet from prosecutor and prisoner when the assault took place. Prosecutor cried out after he had got the prisoner down.

Hurry Dondoo, naique of the Poonah Police, corroborated the statement of the former witnesses from the time of prisoner's being taken into custody.

Dr. R. Millar, Surgeon of H. M.'s 7th Regiment N. I. deposed to the fact of prosecutor having a wound on the back part of the neck three or four inches long but superficial, and a wound on the shoulder about an inch long, also superficial. They might have been produced by such a knife as the one in Court. It is said in Medical Jurisprudence, that when wounds self-inflicted none appear on the hands these wounds could have been self-inflicted, and might be caused by a fall on a piece of glass.

A sergeant of the 33rd Regiment, who was on the main guard, Poona, on the night in question, deposed to the arrest of the prisoner. At 4 o'clock in the morning, upon calling upon the prisoner, the cell was empty, he having worked his way out through the water closet which was rather slightly built. He was found some hours later in the lines of the Sappers and Miners, in a water closet, This latter fact was proved by a corporal of the same regiment who broke open the door and found the prisoner there: he appeared to be very drunk.

Mrs. Mary Harrison, mother of the prosecutor, deposed to the demeanour of the prisoner on the evening in question.

Joseph Oliver, the giver of the feast, deposed to all hands being drunk that evening; he did not see any thing of the row as it occurred in a lane outside his house.

Mr. Barton, for the prisoner, addressed the jury. He said he had never witnessed so trivial a case in all his experience which required sending so far this tempest in a tea party ending in a privy. For this trumpery case Government had been put to great expense by a soldier magistrate. He hoped to see the system abolished, let the cobbler stick to his last, and the soldier to his regiment. He requested their attention to the wounds, as his learned friend called them, he called them scratches. They had heard Dr. Millar's evidence, and he had stated that the wounds or scratches were superficial, the true skin had not been cut; and when did the prosecutor go for the purpose of having these dreadful wounds dressed?—not until two days after, it was the opinion of the learned gentleman that they had been self-inflicted after this row, there was bad blood between them, the prosecutor acknowledged that, and on this paltry and contemptible charge the prisoner had already been three months in durance. There was also the theory to be looked at as to cuts on the hands, if two men are struggling with a knife the odds are a hundred to one that one or both will have cuts on their hands. The learned counsel stated that out of this Court a man was transported for cutting and wounding, and some time after it was proved that the wounds had been inflicted by the man himself, and it must be remarked that self-inflicted wounds, if not intended to be fatal, are always slight. There was also no evidence to prove the knife was not in the prosecutor's hand, or supposing the prisoner had it, he was not prepared to say that, after having been seized by the beard and knocked down the prisoner was not justified in using the knife. Another thing to be borne in mind was, that the knife was never seen in the prisoner's hand until he was on the ground, and then, where are the wounds? On the back of the neck, the prisoner was on the ground, and the prosecutor sitting upon his chest, how were they then inflicted, the prosecution has not shown; the prosecutor does not know, and there is no evidence who introduced the knife into the fray; it was a rough and tumble, a drunken row between a lot of drunken Portuguese, and he trusted that, as his client had already undergone three months incarceration it would be considered in the verdict.

His Lordship briefly summed up, explaining the law on the subject to the jury, at the same time demolishing Mr. Barton's justification of the act of using the knife, on account of the provocation received, the law was expressly against it.

The jury retired and returned with a verdict on the third count vitz, using criminal force. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default one month's imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. G. Stokes,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. W. H. Taylor; W. Wright; J. Tomlinson; D. Willoughby; C. Farr; J. Michael; R. A. Rozario; N. A. Borges; Cowasjee Nusserwanjee; Neilkunt Mahdoo; and Mahomed Ibrahim Panday.

Robbery and Abetment of Robbery.—Fyzoo Ackram Allee pleaded not guilty to the above indictment; Allee Hosein, indicted for robbery with Fyzoo as abettor, plead guilty.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the prosecution.

Premjee Ramjee said.—I am a cotton merchant. On the night of the 6th of this month, about 9 o'clock, I was driving along the Piquet road with a friend: my ghorawala was behind. I had Rs. 1,130 in a bag in my pocket, the prisoner caught the reins of my horse and said that I had whipped him. I had not done so: I said so. Prisoner Fyzoo got on the step and gave me a blow with his first; in guarding it I exposed my bag which he seized, tearing my pocket. I gave an alarm; he threw the bag down and ran away, the second prisoner stooped to pick it up and was arrested by a sepoy and Pandoo Bandarry: he was taken to the chowkey and Fyzoo, the Seedee prisoner, was brought after, Pandoo picked up the bag and gave it to me.

Kesso Rutton, horsekeeper to the prosecutor, when the Seedee ran pursued him. He corroborated the statements of his master in other particulars.

Mahdoo Dakhoo, police naique, who witnessed the affair and apprehended Fyzoo in the act of picking up the bag confirmed the statements of the former witnesses.

Annundrow Cassinath, who was driving with the prosecutor deposed to the facts, and denied that the prosecutor had struck Fyzoo with his whip.

A man employed in the firm of Chesson and Woodhall, who was passing at the time prosecutor's buggy was coming up heard the Seedee say to the other prisoner here comes the Sett, you stop the carriage; he further deposed to the same effect as the other witnesses.

Mr. Wood, European constable, deposed to having taken the charge against the prisoner.

The prisoner Fyzoo insisted that prosecutor had struck him with his whip. He was found guilty of abetment. The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty to robbery, has been convicted sixteen times within the last six years, and was now sentenced to seven years' transportation to such place as the Governor in Council shall direct. The second prisoner Fyzoo was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Voluntarily causing Grievous Hurt:—Soobrattee Dyam pleaded not guilty to the above indictment.

Beebun, woman, said:—I know the prisoner. he is a blind man Six months ago he came to live at my house. I used to give him his meals. He is a beggar. About three months ago, one night, I awoke by some one stabbing me. I saw it was the prisoner who struck me with a knife which I saw in his hand: it was my own knife; my daughter was sleeping with me. I cried out and became insensible. I was struck on the forehead, my left arm, my shoulder, my stomach, on my knee, and the lower part of my abdomen, I bled very much; my clothes was soaked, also the mattress on which I was lying. I was removed to the hospital, and there gave my evidence to a Magistrate, who came for that purpose. I remained there three months, during which time I was very ill. I expected to die: the doctor told me it was probable. I recognize the knife in Court as the one used in wounding me. There was a light in the room at the time That night the prisoner slept in the verandah of my house, where he had been in the habit of sleeping for six months, during which time I had supplied him with food. Upon that evening he had said to me that there were many thieves about and that I had better take off my ornaments before I went to bed, I did not consent, whereupon he attempted to take off my bracelet, I snatched away my arm when he struck me on the forehead and elbow with the knife, I am now scarcely able to get up in consequence of the wounds inflicted.

By the prisoner.—I have not received money from you for two years for the food you received.

Agreebai, daughter of the prosecutrix, corroborated the statement of her mother, and positively swore to the prisoner as the person who had inflicted the wounds.

Govind Gu[illegible] police duffadar, stated that on the night [illegible] he was called to the house of the pros[illegible]ing senseless, and covered with blo[illegible] then crying. He sent Beebun [illegible] went in search of the prison[illegible] house behind the hospital: [illegible] clothes. Upon being questi[illegible] he had struck her on ac[illegible]er. He was taken to the [illegible] prosecutrix who accused [illegible]ring. He admitted [illegible] by where prisoner was [illegible] it there; blood wa[illegible] [illegible] rambling statement [illegible]ng with [illegible] been forced upon him; he denied ha[illegible] the woman; but stated that on that night he [illegible]tery inside, and being frightened had taken his [illegible] had gone out; that was all he had to say, and the Sircar might now hang him or blow him from a gun.

His Lordship summed up and the jury having retired returned a verdict of not guilty, in consequence of there not being sufficient evidence. The prisoner was remanded back into custody until the discharge of the Grand Jury.

Sallay Mahomed Harroon, pleaded guilty to theft in a dwelling, and was sentenced to twelve months rigorous imprisonment.

Gabriel Paulo pleaded guilty to theft, and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

Nanoo Bhisajee pleaded guilty to theft, and was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

Juggon Bhasker pleaded guilty to house-breaking, and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

The court rose at 5-30 P.M.

POONA COURT OF ADAWLUT.

[Before Charles Walter, Esq., Acting Judge.]

William Webbe vs. William Lester and Robert Clugston, Executors of the Will of the late William Sundt, deceased. Tuesday, 6th September, 1864.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN A CASE OF FREE-HOLD PROPERTY.—Rs. 2,710-6

This suit is instituted against the Defendants to obtain the possession and management of certain Merass land, the claim being laid at the amount of the Assessment. The grounds of action are that, in 1831, Mr. Webbe (the Plaintiff) and Mr. Sundt (deceased) obtained from Government, by sunnud, through the Collector, Mr. Giberne, the said Government land, situated in the villages of Moondwah and Harrupsur, in the Huwelee Talooka; that Mr. Sundt died in 1856, consequently that Mr. Webbe (Plaintiff) has become, by English Law, vested with the sole proprietory right in the whole, and the right of management. But it is urged that as the Defendant, Mr. Lester, on behalf of himself and the other Defendant, forcibly and without any authority, occupies the said lands, it is sought to eject him. The lands are detached; and it is further set forth that a Bungalow and Outhouses, situated on the said land, were erected by Plaintiff at his own expense.

Mr. William Lester answers that the deceased Mr. Sundt made a will, dated the 22nd May 1854, appointing Mr. Clugston and himself trustees, and that, since his death, they have been managing the Estate for the benefit of the parties named in the Will; that Mr. Webbe has been a consenting party to their doing so, and hence that his claim will not lie.

That Mrs. Lester (the cestue que trust) being illegitimate, the English law which is in force in England cannot, properly, be made applicable to the case, which should be disposed of according to the usages of the country.

That Mr. Webbe alone did not built the Bungalow &c. stated in the plaint, but that the expense of the buildings was borne by Mr. Sundt and Mr. Webbe conjointly.

That they have raised no objection to the equitable rights of the Plaintiff, so that there was no cause of action: that the Plaint contains *false averments*, and should therefore be thrown out.

The case being called on, the Court finds the following points admitted on both sides:—

1st. That the land in dispute was granted to Mr. Webbe and the late Mr. Sundt conjointly, in October 1831, by the Sunnud under Mr. Giberne's signature, produced and recorded.

2nd. That the land was thenceforward enjoyed by Mr. Webbe and Mr. Sundt in partnership until the decease of the latter in 1856.

3rd. That when Mr. Sundt died he left a wife, Mary, and an illegitimate daughter Jeanette (Mrs. Lester), in the interest of whom he made the present defendants, Mr. W. Lester and Mr. R. Clugston, trustees of his real and personal property under the will produced and recorded.

The points being admitted, the issues to be tried are as follows:—

1st. Can Plaintiff *prove* that Mr. Sundt was legitimately decended from a European parent, so that the English law may be made applicable to the case in consequence of Mr. Sundt's descent?

2nd. In the case of a joint tenancy, like the present, in the absence of heirs of a deceased partner, does the surviving tenant succeed, by law, to the whole joint Estate?

3rd. Is it competent to a joint tenant to will away, at his decease, his share of such joint property?

4th. Is the will recorded valid as regards its stamp?

5th. Is the property in dispute actually conveyed under the will or not?

6th. Is the Bungalow erected on the land in dispute a part of the joint estate, or does it belong exclusively, to Plaintiff, as having been built by him?

The case having been called on for hearing, at the instance of Defendants a further material issue is settled namely—

7th. Whether Mr. Webbe is estopped by any previous admissions in which he may have, from time to time, recognized Mr. Lester's claim to the whole?

An objection is received on behalf of the Plaintiff as to the framing of the 1st issue, and after argument, the record is amended and the 1st issue modified and settled as follows:—

1st. What law should govern this case?

My finding on No. 1 is that English Law must govern the case, for I consider that Mr. Sundt's Status is the main thing to be considered; and I hold that I must presume him to have been legitimately born. The presumption of law is so strongly in favor of the legitimacy of children that it is "only to be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory, and conclusive evidence;" and I cannot hold that what Mr Lester has been able to depose to in his evidence is at all sufficient to rebut that presumption.—*Broome's Legal Maxims, p* 851.

The Court has not lost sight of the difference of race and colour of the cohabiting parents as affecting the presumption in this case; but it still thinks it would be monstrous to shift it on any grounds in favor of illegitimacy. The point of legitimacy is an all-important one in considering Mr. Sundt's status; for Mr. Sundt, if legitimately born from a European parent (whoever his mother may have been, and whatever European nation his father may have belonged to) certainly comes under the law by which English settlers in this country regulated their rights. I think that this must be the case with any foreigner, or descendant of a foreigner, who has taken up his domicile in a British settlement. But, had Mr. Sundt been shewn to be illegitimate, his status would, I hold, have been different. Then, as *nullius filius*, he would, at best, have been considered an "East Indian," a class well defined in India; the members of which follow the usages and customs of the English residents there, but who cannot claim the exemption from jurisdiction nor the privileges of a personal law which British subjects in the limited sense of the terms of the "Charters of the Supreme Courts enjoy." (*Jurist, July 25th 1863, p* 732.) In support of the view of an unbroken claim of legitimacy to settle the status of a British subject, I quote further the opinion of the Advocate General of Bombay, dated 1st January 1864.

* * * * * * * * *

My finding on Nos. 2 and 3 will be conveniently considered together.

The English law governing the case, it has been urged on the Court, that except the lands of Mahomedans, and Hindoos, which are exempted by act of Parliament, the lands of all others (Armenians included) must go by English Law and not otherwise. It appears to have been so held in the case of *Freeman vs. Fanbee, Privy Council Case, page* 320, and from this it is argued that the incidents of a joint tenancy in fee are applicable to partnership land in this country of the nature of that in dispute. A modern authority is quoted to show that such is the unity of the title of a joint tenancy in fee that "on the decease of one joint tenant the whole estate vests at once in the survivor or survivors of them, without devolving on the heir at Law of the deceased tenant, and without being affected by any disposition of it which he may have made by will." For, (it is added) "*joint tenants are incapable of devising their respective shares by will.*" It is urged, on this ground, that it was incompetent to Mr. Sundt to will away his share of the estate, beneficially to his illegitimate daughter, and that the plaintiff, Mr. Webbe, succeeded at his death to the whole estate as the surviving partner.

This cannot be conceded. Referring to a very high authority, I find it laid down that, admitting that settlers, in planting new colonies, bring with them the laws of the mother country, so far as it applies to their situation as colonists, yet, from its very nature, it is only that law which follows their persons which they take with them, and the law of descent *in land* belongs to and remains with the land of England to which it is attached. Sir A. Anstruther says—(*see Sir E. Perry's notes of decided cases, p.* 258) "The whole principle of the "tenure of land is a mere creation of the feudal system. "I do not think that the lands of a new Colony can be "the subject of tenure at all unless it were divided into "manors, honours, &c. * * * * But unless such "direct act of legislation appeared, or unless it could "be presumed from the uniform practice of the place, "I do not see any reason for thinking that the principles of the feudal polity of tenure or of titles are "at all a necessary part of the law of England when "the persons are removed from the soil to which the "laws of tenure and of title apply. There the existing "practice not only does not warrant the presumption "of any such legislative enactment of feudal principles, but it is wholly inconsistent with it, and "negatives its existence."

The *iniquity* of applying rules to a distant colony, which were framed solely to preserve to the Lord of each English fief the entire fruits of a vassalage is so obvious, that this later view of the case *entirely* commends itself to my judgment as the correct one, and I hold that the incidents of a joint tenancy in fee, which are pleaded by the Plaintiff as a bar to the validity of the will, are in no wise applicable to the present case. The property may be treated like leasehold, or personalty. Referring to the tenures prevailing in this country, I find that a Meerasdar's title is not an absolute, allodial property in the soil, but a right of permanent occupancy—a property in usufruct, held on the condition of paying to the State a part of the produce, and that the right of such a holder to sell, mortgage, or give his land to any one who will pay the Government assessment, is distinctly recognized. The power of devise then may surely be inferred. By the Survey Rule No 7, it is only when a share lapses by relinquishment or by death of a joint tenant without heirs, that the other shares is entitled to have the first offer of taking up the whole; so that if Mr Sundt has left an heir by *will* (as he purports to have done) this contingency has not arisen. I find then, on the whole, that in this country, on the death of a Government tenant, the surviving partner in an estate like the present is only entitled to succeed to the whole estate in the absence of heirs either of the body or by will of such deceased, and that it is competent to a joint tenant at his death to devise his interest. My finding on No. 4 is that the will recorded is valid as regards the stamp. It has been argued that Section X of Regulation VIII. of 1827 does not mention the word "Will," which must therefore be deemed to have been intentionally excepted, as indeed a will expressly is in the new Stamp Act. In support of this it is urged that, as a will does not immediately convey or transfer property or assign any interest therein, it differs materially from a deed of devise. But the Court thinks that a will comes under the general term "deed of devise," and is, to all intents and purposes, a conveyance or assignment of property, with this difference that it is not intended to take effect until after the demise of the testator. Moreover, that a will requires a stamp has been held by the superior Court.

It appears, however, that the defect has been supplied by the stamping of the document subsequently, before bringing it into Court. In the case reported in the *Suddur Dewanee Reports, vol.* 8, *page* 81, I find it laid down that a will differs materially from other documents, as not taking effect until after the testator's death, and that the fact of its not having been stamped until after that event has taken place does not prevent it from vesting in the devisee, from the date of stamping, all the title that the will would convey independently of the Stamp Laws. It is to be remarked that in the decision quoted, it was not a party to it who was held bound by the subsequently stamped will, but the other claimant, who had set up an adverse title to the property. I find then, that the fact of the will having been stamped before it has been produced in Court, authorizes its reception, and that, although its validity could be impugned on the ground of the original absence of a stamp, yet the defect has been remedied by the subsequent stamping.

My finding on No. 5 is that the share in the estate in dispute must be held to pass under the general terms used in the will, viz., "the rest and residue of all my Estates and effects whatsoever," and I can find no reason for limiting the meaning of these very comprehensive terms so as to exclude it. (*Broome's Legal Maxims, p* 577-578.) It is urged that as two houses are specifically mentioned, then why was not the garden distinctly alluded to in the same manner? I think that this is explained by the consideration that the evident reason why the two houses were specifically mentioned was simply in consequence of these being the particular items of property which the testator directed should not be sold, but be reserved to other uses. Again, it is urged that Mr Webbe and Mr. Sundt had a dispute about the time of the decease of the latter. Hence, if Mr. Sundt had any intention of devising his share of the joint garden, there was an additional reason for specifically mentioning it. But it must be noted that the will was drawn up some two years before Mr. Sundt's death, and there is nothing to show that the partners were at variance then.

I find then that the share of the estate passes under the will.

My finding on No 6 is that plaintiff has produced no evidence to establish the fact of his having built and exclusively paid for the Bungalow &c., as he avers in his plaint. Hence, the defendents, Mr. Lester and Mr. Clugston, along with the half share of the joint estate, have a similar claim to the tenements standing thereon.

The Court has thus exhausted the 6 points originally set down for decision, and, with the result of finding that the occupancy of the defendants' holding in trust under the will is unassailable, Mr. Webbe's claim to oust them, and to take up the whole estate being thus untenable, it is unnecessary to enter into the question which was put down for decision as a seventh issue, viz, whether he is estopped from advancing it by the series of admissions of defendant's claim which he has been making for years past. The Court must, however, remark, in conclusion, that it is hardly credible that Mr. Webbe should, so constantly and so readily have allowed the defendants' claims to joint management of the estate, unless on the supposition that he was well aware that they were founded on justice, and were being exercised in accordance with the well-understood intention of the deceased testator.

The claim is, therefore, thrown out, with costs; and it is directed that the parties do continue to exercise the joint management of the estate and the tenements thereon in the same manner as it was formerly exercised before the demise of Mr. Sundt in 1856 by deceased and Mr. Webbe.

Verdict for the Defendants, with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVENUE SURVEY BILL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I see in your issue of this morning a report of what took place at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations on Saturday last. I regret that the official report of the last but one, as well as the last meeting, has not yet appeared, nor has the intermediate one of the proceedings of the select committee of the Revenue Survey Bill made its appearance. Parties like myself are thus placed at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as statements like those published in your paper go before the public, while the parties affected by them have not the means of making sure that that they have emanated from the speakers from whom they profess to come.

To begin at the beginning then, I must state that I am a Khote proprietor of several villages in the Southern Konkun and Inamdar and a landholder in the Town and Island of Bombay. As a Khote I have certain rights of property which are menaced by the Bill about to be passed. The rights as a Khote are,—first, absolute property in the lands of all my khotee villages subject to the usual assessment due to Government; part of the land is cultivated by my family and the rest is occupied by tenants who are bound to pay for *ardhel* or half the share of the produce of their holdings. The proportion which they actually pay varies from [illegible]ourth to one-half. They have no right of property over the soil and are liable to ejectment if they do not pay their customary dues. There has been no other interference on the part of the Revenue authorities so far as I am aware with our possession and mode of enjoyment from time immemorial. As the projected settlement threatens to cripple my enjoyment of this property, I, in common with several petitioners, represented to the Legislative Council the desirability, nay, the urgent necessity, of their going on with the Bill more deliberately and slowly than they were doing, as it affected the vested interests of myself and other petitioners, and other landholders in different parts of the country, particularly the Southern Konkun and a part of the Northern Konkun. I am sure that in petitioning the Council we have exercised our right as British subjects. Now, Sir, in the first place, the Bill is either an important or an unimportant one. If important, it certainly requires mature deliberation, and as it affects vested rights, sufficient time ought to be allowed to the people most affected by it to present their grievances, whereas hardly a month has passed since the select committee's report was first published in English. In such important matters translations ought to be circulated at least six months before a Bill is introduced, whereas in this case, before two months, from the first publication in English are out, the Bill will have become law. This may be Indian legislation, but whether it is a proper mode of legislation is quite another question. If the matter is important, more time is assuredly required and ought to have been granted. If it be unimportant, where is the harm in postponing it till another Session? Either way, the hurry of our legislators appears most unseemly.

Now, that my rights as a Khote are affected, Mr. Ellis himself admits, for he talks of a compromise of their rights. If then mere petitioning the Council for the protecton of one's vested rights is to constitute discontent, the author of such a petition, a discontented man, then really the whole country must be full of them. But unless petitioning be a crime, which it assuredly is not, then I do not see why Honorable members should stigmatize us as discontented.

The great argument for hurrying on the Bill seems to have been that the survey was in operation for the last twenty years. Now, Sir, this is simply not the fact, as regards Southern Konkun where not a single village has yet been assessed. About ten years ago an attempt was made at forcing on some of the provisions of the survey rules, but it failed. I believe almost the whole of Guzerat has not yet been assessed. That part of the Northern Konkun principally held by Khotes has not been yet assessed, except the districts of Nagotana, Nizampoor, and I believe Ghonsala. Now, Guzerat is the most prosperous port of the Bombay Presidency; surely the Revenue Survey could have nothing to do with it. Sir William Mansfield brought forward the increase of revenues in Sind as an argument in support of the Bill. I do not deny that the survey has done good in Sind, nor is it to the survey of our district that we object to. By all means let there be a survey and assessment based upon it, but is that a reason also for interfering with our property? This is the point which seems to have escaped the members of the Council. Sir William Mansfield has alluded to some report, for the accuracy of which he could not vouch. For my own part, I may assure His Excellency, that we have not heard of any such agitation, to get the ryots to sell their land as he mentions. The question is not whether individual landholders like myself and Mr. Cama have seen the Bill, but whether the thousands of landholders in the Mofussil have had any notice of its provisions, and time to think of them and to oppose the Bill if necessary; and whatever Councillors may think to the contrary I can assure them that the independent public think the opposite.

KHOTE.

P. S.—*Khoti* villages are immoveable property like other immoveable property, such as houses, lands, &c. They are subjects of civil actions. They are shared like other ancestral and other property by members of families, and decrees for partition and possesson of *khoti* villages have been uniformly given to the late Sudder Adawlut and the High Court. On what grounds, therefore, does the Legislature seek to interfere with this property, is what I am unable to understand.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—MODEL CONSERVANCY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Choked with dust, half prisoned with the reeking malaria that battles with human life in the journey I have just made through the native town, I have yet strength and power left to utter yet another condemnation of the manner in which the Municipal Commissioners are doing their work. We know who they are, but what they are any how far able to deal with the heavy work before them *none can tell.*

Of their capacity they have not yet given us a single example, they have been clinging to the silver revenues of their office, and have been seeking niggardly contracts for scavenging, rather than removing the great evil, that death encompassing grasp, which is hourly seizing its victims in the closer purlieus of this great city.

Of evidence of their incapacity to deal with the conservancy thousands of examples can be produced, of men grown prematurely old, and sickened by the foul atmosphere, in which they are obliged to live, of women crawling through mud and slime, staring with jaundiced eyes at the light of day, that must so soon become perpetual darkness to them in their death; of sickened children, whose clammy feverish tongues and attenuated limbs speaks of a wasted life, and a denial of the sweet breath of heaven, which to them, is health: of heaps of filth and garbage seething in its putrifaction and with its poisonous folds bringing to earth its hourly victims; of roads and streets unswept and uncared for—these are the evidences against them, and heavy they are. What becomes of comparative statistics of mortality, when in one case every death is registered without fail. While hundreds pass away in this great city, without being honoured with an entry in the Registrar's books.

But from this weighty subject to one of management, during this last day, hot, and dusty days, men have been employed to clear the roads from dust, and how has this been done?—by numerous coolies raking the dust with the palms of their two hands as children play in quarters and dropping the dust into small baskets which I measured to be fourteen inches in diameter and lazily creeping to deposit their little heaps to be blown back to its former place. Another cooly was raking the road with a tin cover of one of "Headly's" biscuit cases, while another had the case. I overlooked the work of six men for two hours from my windows being twelve hours of labour of one man; the total amount of work was 2¼ hours, so that by bad management any wasteful expenditure of the Municipal funds, the ratepayers are losing about 82 per cent. of their taxation through incapacity. This cannot be called a single case, as I saw the same system of working being carried on the Parell Road three days ago. I may also mention that I did not see any superintendence in either case, and that the tools given to the coolies were the common momety (altogether unfit for dust raking) and these were laid on one side, as the coolies turned them up and used the handles as seats.

I have one more remark to make upon the great and unnecessary width of the roads which you have already commented upon, the width of the road opposite my house is 116 feet and an attempt to water it is being made to-day. A watering cart passed one hour ago from the time that I am writing and it has watered a length of considerable length, which I have measured and find 3 feet in width on the average, so that he will have to pass over this road 38 times to water the whole width from my window. I see the cart returning empty so for a fresh supply of water, so that each visit will occupy at least 1½ hours, and this with 10 hours labour per diem will only allow 6·66 journeys per day, or one cart watering 18 feet in width of road deducting the decimals which may safely be given to loitering &c.

From this it will be seen that it would require seven carts to water these wide roads once in the day, but as they should be watered at least four times a day 28 carts would be required for such a service, say in a working length of one mile of street.

P. M.—I have detained this letter and find that the single water cart has not returned to work and in conclusion I have to ask the Municipal Commissioners if this is what they term conservancy; and I appeal to the ratepayers of the Municipality of Bombay, if they are content to live under such local mal-administration to be mulcted, assessed, and plundered to maintain an institution that encourages the inroad of the plague, and who nurse filth as an offspring of their incapacity and want of energy.

GUSTAVUS.

THE M'CLELLAN RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting held in New York on August 10:—

Whereas, the line of policy adopted by the chief magistrate of the nation is in opposition to the plain injunctions of the Constitution and his own inaugural declaration, and, under the specious plea of military necessity, he has commenced a system of direct encroachment upon the rights of the States and the people in making arbitrary arrests—in striking down the freedom of speech and the press, and abolishing the right of *habeas corpus* where rebellion does not exist—in a fanatical attempt to force an equality social and political between races naturally different—in disfranchisement—in holding the electoral vote of States subject to his personal ambition, in defiance of the authority of Congress and has created a general distrust of his ability to carry the nation safely through the arduous conflict in which it is now engaged; And

Whereas, what is now wanting to settle this war is the election of a President who will administer the government in the spirit of its founders and afford an opportunity for the people of the South to return to the Union with rights under the Constitution; Therefore

Resolved, First. That the only hope for remedying existing evils is in a change in the Administration, and an abandonment of its policy.

Second. That the salvation of the country now depends on the determination of the people to elect the men of their choice, and it is incumbent upon and the paramount duty of members of party conventions to ignore all disputed questions of policy and, in the selection of candidates, to regard the plainly-expressed wishes of the masses they are delegated to represent.

Third. That success in the election, in opposition to the powerful combinations of this administration, depends upon the popularity of the candidate with the army, and the final selection must, therefore, fall on one of the great soldiers who has distinguished himself in defence of the principles upon which the government was founded.

Resolved, That in Major-General George B. M'Clellan we recognise those sterling qualities which characterise the true patriot, soldier, statesman, and gentleman, and which will ensure an administration alike elevating to the nation and creditable to the civilisation of the age; and while we would not disparage the claims of his brother soldiers, we but reiterate the voice of the million which comes upon the wings of the wind from every part of the land, when we declare him the embodiment of the hopes, as he is the choice of the American people.

Resolved, That our sympathies are deeply enlisted for our brave soldiers in the field, and that we long for the return of the day when, by ballots instead of bullets, we can maintain the Constitution and the Union, and restore to our country the inestimable blessings of an honourable peace.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the friends of M'Clellan to hold immediate meetings in every city and county, and give expression to their views as to his nomination by the approaching convention, or by the people, and that they assemble in mass convention at Chicago on Saturday, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take such action as may best unite the conservative elements in the coming campaign.

SAHIB SENT BACK TO SCHOOL.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

The Civil Service Commission originally grew out of an undoubted public need. The pressure of the Crimean war brought to light a good deal of incompetence on the part of certain superior permanent officers in the service—especially in the commissariat and transport departments. The public indignation was thoroughly roused, and it was resolved to have a sweeping reform. A great cry was consequently raised for appointment by competitive examination. It was found, however, that no public business could be transacted at all if the superior officers were to be appointed by a blind system of examination. As a compromise, therefore, it was agreed that the severe examination which was to reform everything should be confined to the junior clerks, whose conduct during the Crimean war had been so far as there was any evidence to show, immaculate. . . . . . The Civil Service Commission which was appointed in 1855, set to work, and girded itself up to examine every body in every thing. No kind of civil servant, however humble his position, or however much his efficiency might depend on physical qualities, was spared the encyclopædic ordeal. The Irish constabulary were required to describe the geography and political position of Mexico and Nankin, and to write essays on the microscope and Julius Cæsar before they were allowed to undertake the duty of hunting for whisky-stills on the hill-sided of Galway. Efficient letter-carriers were excluded for literary shortcomings, and others were appointed in their stead who got plently of marks at the examination, but could not walk with the bags Porters in the Divorce Court were puzzled with the rule of three, and clerks in the office of Woods and Forests were required to give an account of the American War of Independence. But this amusement did not last very long. The chiefs of departments strenuously resisted a system which soon threatened to deprive them of every effective officer. A good deal of the madness of ten years ago remains still, and the work of Dr. Jeune's "Imperial University" may still be traced; but, on the whole, the Commission has been reduced to reason, and, as far as England is concerned, is comparatively harmless.

But a department which draws 9,000*l.* a year of the public money must do nothing, or ill-natured economists might be apt to object to it as an expensive luxury. India has always been its stronghold. There has not been a really strong Minister of India for many years past, with the exception of Lord Stanley, and he is one of the apostles of the Chinese system. In India accordingly, the Commission has carried out the idea of the Imperial University to its utmost point. It has turned Indian posts of great importance, involving duties of judicial or even administrative responsibility, into mere scholarships for English Universities and public schools. Men are selected from among all competitors to take part in the government of India as Commissioners or Judges because they can make the best Greek iambics, or show the greatest familiarity with English poetry, or are skilled in the English of Wickliffe's Bible. Curious complaints have reached this country of the inefficiency of some of the candidates who have succeeded under such a system of choice. But there has always been a class of Civil servants whose previous training has neutralized, to some extent, the evils of a Government by book-worms. It has been the practice to confide many important Civil positions to officers in the Indian army, whose familiarity with the native language and mode of life has made their services valuable. For a long time the Commissioners have thirsted to examine these men who dare to succeed without a certificate from them; and they have now actually persuaded Sir Charles Wood to eject these officers, unless they are able and willing to go to school again. The order, it has been announced, has gone forth that unless they can prepare themselves within a period of six weeks to pass a stiff examination, they are to be sent back into the army. It is difficult to conceive a more absurd misapplication of a system which, in itself, is absurd enough. Examination is at best a sorry test for discovering the qualifications that are fittest to govern men. The class of mind that possesses book-learning, and that which possesses the knowledge of men, are usually divided from each other by a very sharp line; and the mind which possesses in a high degree both kinds of knowledge is a rare phenomenon. The talents, the tempers, the tastes, the habits of life required for the acquisition of each kind are diametrically opposite. But it is the knowledge of men which the art of Government requires, while it is only the knowledge of books that examination can ascertain. The only possible excuse for using a literary examination as a guide in such a selection is the difficulty of obtaining any other. Among a lot of untried lads it is not easy to choose the fit and reject the unfit, especially for statesmen of the intellectual fibre of those from whom our Indian administrators are usually taken. But in the case of the military officials to whom the rule has been suddenly extended, the difficulty does not exist. They are men whose capacity for their duties is attested by the fact that they have performed them for a considerable time with success. There is no need to prove their fitness for governing India by asking them to turn Goethe's *Iphigenia* into Tragic Trimeters, or to give an account of the *Adons* of Marino. Whatever the value of such a test may be, it is scarcely superior to that which is furnished by an actual experience of their merits. There is not the slightest necessity for ascertaining that which is already well known. On the other hand, this ridiculous freak of official pedantry will probably have the effect of driving some of the best of our administrators from the Indian service. Men of forty years of age have forgotten how to cram. Their knowledge of the subjects which are required now-a-days of aspirants for Indian office has probably grown faint and dim. They have given up the practice of composing in Greek and Latin verse. They have not kept up their acquaintance with the amatory poetry of Italy. They have left their copies of Wickliffe's Bible in England. And, therefore, if at their age their proficiency in these indispensable portions of a statesman's education is to be put to the test, they will most infallibly be "plucked." It is difficult to refrain from expressing a hope that a similar fate, in a less metaphorical sense, may await the geese who have devised this new folly. At all events, it is a satisfaction to think that, if India loses, England may probably gain by it. A stroke which must bring home so forcibly to the minds of men the absurdities of the examination theory is likely enough to contribute powerfully to bring the whole system to the ground.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—September 28th.

Fettes, Assist. Surgeon C. W., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—September 28th.

Fettes, Assist. Surgeon C. W., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Champion, Major J. H., Staff Corps, on medical certificate to England.

Campbell, Captain G., Royal Horse Artillery, on sick certificate, to England.

Holland, Major H. W., Staff, on sick leave, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 27th Sept.

The following arrangement is confirmed:—

19th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. S. J. Wandby, to officiate as doing duty officer from the 14th March 1861.

Captain Stevens, 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, officiated as third Squadron officer Southern Mahratta Horse, from the 9th September to the 7th October 1864, during the absence of Lieut. Grant, on medical certificate.

Captain J. Graham, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Rajcote.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, Asst. Surgeon H. C. Collier, at present attached to the 33rd Regt. at Poona, will proceed to Belgaum to do duty with the 44th Regiment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:

Captain J. P. B. Forster, ½ foot, for 15 months from date of embarkation to England on private affairs.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 28th Sept.

It is with regret the superintendent of Bombay Marine has to announce the demise of Mr. John Stewart, 2nd class Engineer of the *Pleiad*, which event occurred in the European General Hospital on the 27th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
28	Coringa (s)	Atkinson	Kurrachee Sept. 25.
	Coromandel (s)	Carew	Bushire Sept. 14.
	Telegraph (s)	Lemon	Bhownuggur.
	Comorin (s)	Taunton	Malabar Coast Sept. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
28	Tasmania	Steel	London.
	Sir Hugh Rose	Spurdens	Calcutta.
	Augusta	Nylen	Batavia.
	Kennington	Edwards	Andaman Island & Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Coringa* from Kurrachee.—Messrs. Wooding; Miss McDonald and European female servant; Rev. Mr. Broadleigh; Mr. Tyndall; Mr. R. Dally; and Mr. L. D. Wadia.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Coromandel*, from Persian Gulf and Keamaree.—Mr. Stewart 1st class Engineer; Mr. Clacher, 1st class Engineer; and 4 Europeans;

Per Steamer *Comorin*, from Malabar Coast.—Mr. Wedderburn; Mr. Watt; and Mr. Cordery.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Schooner *Mahi*, Nacoda, bound to Cochin.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, C. A. White, bound to Aden and Suez.

P. and O. Steam *Emeu*, C. H. Eastley, bound to Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.

Steamer *Telegraph*, for Goa.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There was not much doing in the Share market yesterday. The prices of the new Bank shares were, however, maintained; while in the shares of old Banks there was a fall of from two to five per cent.

Back Bay shares again declined on Rs. 750 per share, and closed weak at Rs. 21,750 pm.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	30. do. ...	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	101[illegible]
Do.	30 days' sight ...	101[illegible]
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	100[illegible]
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	100[illegible]
China	60 Do. do. ...	223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	120 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank. ...	50	......	24 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn ...	170	......	175 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal ...	4,000	10	16,000 per sh.
Bank of India... ...	250	8	48 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank ...	1,000	8 do.	245 per cent. pm.
[illegible] City Bank	[illegible]		16½ per cent. pm.
Bombay [illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	8 prem.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	100	......	15½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	18 per cent. pm.
Central Bank... ...	250	6 do.	65 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China... ...	200	5 do.	[illegible] n. sh. 120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	......	25 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank ...	500	9 do.	185 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	[nml. 100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank... ...	25	......	14½ per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation...	50	......	7 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	16½ per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India.	100	......	63 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank ...	150	......	22 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank... ...	1,000	12 do.	124 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India ...	200	......	64 per cent. pm.
Land Companies.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	[pm. Rs. 21,750 p. share
Colaba Land Company...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 68,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited ...			
One whole Share comprising ...			
1 A Share ...	6,000	480	Rs. 67,000 per share pm.
1 B Share ...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares ...	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co... ...	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,000 pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co ...	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 15,200 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co ...	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company.	1,600	......	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company... ...	1,500	......	Rs. 1,900 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee) ...	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co ...	450	......	25 prem.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras ...	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee ...	1,000	......	500 pm. sh.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited) ...	650	......	150 pm. sh.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[discount. Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares ...	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company ...	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
Spinning & Weaving Companies.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co...	850	......	Rs. 55 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co. ...	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
[illegible] Spinning Co. ...	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700. [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company.	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
Shipping Companies.			
Bombay Shipping Co. ...	1,500	......	Rs. 4,200 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co...	1,500	......	Rs. 850 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	500 dis.
Union Shipping Company Limited.	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 dis.
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay Contract and Banking Company ...	150	......	25 dis.
Bonded Warehouse ...	200	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co... ...	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company...	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	10 dis.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes ...	" 10-8
Spanish Dollars ...	" 210
Carolus ...	" 200
Mexican Dollars ...	" 230
German Crowns ...	" 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	" 225
Bar Silver ...	" 106½
Gold Leaf ...	" 16-7/16

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ...	98
Loan 1835-36 ...	93½
Loan 1842-43 ...	93½
Loan 1854-55 ...	93½
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	108¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	111

PRICES CURRENT, 28th September 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
New Broach and Surat (ready.) ...	Rs. 635 to 650
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 615 to 620
Dhollera (November delivery.) ...	635
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ...	" 615 to 630
New Oomravuttee ...	" 600 to 607
New Dharwar Sawgined ...	" 685 to 679
New Barsee and Nuggur ...	" 540 to 548
New Veeraval.........	" 505 to 520
New Khandeish......	" 570 to 574
New Poratchee	" 520 to 512
New Accote......	" 600 to 6[illegible]5
New Mangalore	" 505 to 510.
New Hinganghaut...	" 64[illegible] to 650.

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,540

SEEDS	
Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... "	6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed, (Black "	29 to 32.
and White............	36 to 38.
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £30	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
,, 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	
,, 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	
,, On demand	2s.	0d.	
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ... 5
,, 3 ,, ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on Europe at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. F. NIBEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XI. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. — RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. — LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE ... Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
1 do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.
On demand	2s.	0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 7 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months'	sight	......	2s.	1¼d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s.	0¾d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do.	...	2s.	0½d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s.	0¼d.
Demand	...	...	2s.	0d.
On Ireland and Scotland...			1s.	11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864 SHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.) PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.) RESERVED FUND, £3,25,000—(Rs. 32,50,000.)

Head Office ......London. | Branch Office ......Edinburgh.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
,, 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.	
,, 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.	
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.	
On Demand	2s.		do.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	do.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays..........................10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
[illegible]AS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. [illegible] AT R[illegible]NELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHI[illegible] GROSE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight...	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ...	2s. 0d.	do.
Two ,, ,, ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One ,, ,, ...	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland...... ...	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..........	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, *forward* the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months'	notice of withdrawal	6	per ct.	per anm.
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received *for safe* custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 60,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge. The Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.

Reserve Fund. £1,65,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. — JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. — DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. — W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. — Wm. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
2 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
1 do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)..........	at 2s.		

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864 J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

London Bankers—THE BANK OF LONDON.
Solicitors—MESSRS. ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Exchange.

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
	On Demand		2s.	0d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ ,,
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ... ½ ,,

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY

(LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
BURJORJEE NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SESOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		7	per cent.	per ann.	
Do. 6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000), RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight............	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
3 do do............	2s. 0¾d.	,,
Sight............	2s.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs 2-64 cts.		,,
3 do do......	2-59 ,,	,,
Sight......	2-52 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto ,, do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 26th Sept. 1864. O. MULLER, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* — BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. — KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. — JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 2	do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3	per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000

2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight...	at 2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 ,, ...	2s.	0¾d. ,,
3 ,, ...	2s.	0½d. ,,
2 ,, ...	2s.	0½d. ,,
1 ,, ...	2s.	0¼d. ,,
On Demand	2s.	

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of... ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody... .... ½ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st Sept 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन यॅंड चाइना बाक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN A. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 ,, ... 4 ,,
6 ,, ... 5½ ,,
12 ,, ... 7 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. THAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864

THE EAST INDIA TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated with Limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—RUPEES 20,00,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 200 EACH, *with power to increase.*

The business of the Company, which hitherto comprised both Trading and Banking, is now restricted to Banking only, but the designation of the Company remains unaltered owing to legal difficulties.

The following are the terms of business:—

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 9 ,,

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Shares, Goods, &c.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bank Stocks, and other Securities, and receives the same for safe custody on the realization of interest or dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale ½ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information that may be required as to terms of business, &c., may be obtained at the Bank by application personally or by letter to the undersigned.

Hours of business ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays...........................10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Tamarind Lane, 1st September 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—No. 80 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E. C

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

(With power to increase.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway.)

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq. M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
Harry Borradaile, Esq., (late Bombay C.S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railway.)
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
William Dent, Junr., Esq. (late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.)
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
Thomas William, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
John Thornton, Esq., (late Secretary to Government of India N. W. Provinces.)
George Worms, Esq., (of Messrs. G. and A Worms, London.)

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq., Bickley, Bombay, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Bankers in Scotland.

National Bank of Scotland.

Bankers in Ireland.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.

BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA	R. W. C. Merington, Esq., Manager.
BOMBAY.	T. G. Young, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE	R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq., Manager.
LAHORE.	W. J. Oliver, Esq., Acting Manager.
UMRITSUR.	E. Morton, Esq., Manager.

Other Branches in course of being established.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the current rates of exchange;—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the following rates:—

Repayable on Demand in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, at 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, at 6

The constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

On interest or Dividends, ½ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest of Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice		3 per cent.	per annum.		
Do. 3	,,	,,	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	,,	,,	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	,,	,,	7	do.	do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL 77,00,000, OF RUPEES, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. — A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. — Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. — BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. — Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

George Taylor, Esq. — F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
John Somerville, Esq. — H. Cleveland, Esq.
R. Willis, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the following advantages held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Seventy-Seven Lakhs of Rupees, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840—the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of* 47½ *per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of £770,000. The amount of Policies in force about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £120,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agents and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. — BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. — Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. — F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq. — H. CLEVELAND, Esq.
R. WILLIS, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	£6,848,181 5 0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...	£1,250,834 7 0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were ...	£792,153 8 11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch ...	£442,940 5 10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per Cent on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	,,	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ...	,,	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 ,, ,, Madapollams.
1000 ,, ,, Jacconets.
500 ,, ,, T Cloth.
A few Bales Twist.

To close an account.

2 Cases Mail Axles.
3 ,, Tweed Cloths.
A few Plated Inkstands.
A few Oil Lanterns.
3 Treasury Chests.
25 Boxes Claret.
6 Pieces Black Woolen Cloth.

On account of the first purchaser, Hajee Nuthoo Mohed and Co.

30 Cases Sardines, ½ and ¼ tins gold ticket.
225 Cwts. Patent Shot in 28 lbs. Bags.

SALE OF VALUABLE SELECTIONS OF JEWELS AND DIAMONDS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large and valuable Selection of Jewels and Diamonds, selected and set in Europe especially for the Bombay Market, consisting of

Diamond Earrings set in gold and silver.
Ruby and Pearl Ditto.
Emerald and Diamond Ditto.
Diamond Rings from 2 to 10 rutties each, brilliant.
Necklets of Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and Sapphires.
(One extra large fit for a Raja or a Native Prince.)
Bangles or Bracelets of Diamonds and Rubies.
Gold Snuff Boxes enamelled and set with Brilliants.

ALSO,

The following Parcels of pure and white Brilliants.

71	Brilliants weighing	62 rutties.
50	,, ,,	55 ,,
300	,, ,,	120 ,,
1	,, ,,	11 ,,
1	,, ,,	17 ,,
1	,, ,,	6 ,,
2	,, ,,	11 ,,
2	,, ,,	17 ,,

One Parcel of Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, Turquoise, and Garnets.

The above will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

Bombay, 29th September, 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE,

On SATURDAY next, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, an invoice of New Books, Drab Felt Hats and Cloth Caps.

Will be sold positively without reserve.

An invoice of Hardware Consisting of Tined, Iron, Sauce, and Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Shiwels, Sifters, Dust, Pans, Spittoons, Pepper and Coffee Mills, Telescope, and other cabin Washing Stands with furniture, bronze Kettles, and Stands, Sugar Boxes, in nests, Tin Tea Canisters of sizes &c.

5 Sets of Plated single Harness—one do. double or Carriage Harness—8 Tons of Loose and Broken Chaulk.

AT 1 P. M.

Any carriages and horses offering.

SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Terminus.

A large quantity of good Cotton.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the Official Assignee, *in re* late Pestonjee Eduljee Lalla.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., on the Premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee *in re* late Pestonjee Eduljee Lalla, a Range or Chawl of Buildings of 10 Compartments situated in Bazaar Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA, No. 301.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Middle Colaba, No. 301, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of a Gentleman (changing his residence), the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Cruet, Pickle Stands, Spoons and Forks, Waiters, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Round, Sofa, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Easy, Priedieu and other Chairs, Half back Conversation and other Couches, Presses, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Side Board, Tea-poys, Screens, Chiffoniers, Hat Stand, Whatnots, Chests of Drawers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Dog Cart, with arrangement to be turned into a Curricle with a set of double Curricle [illegible]
A nearly new English built [illegible]
A handsome Grey Arab Sad[illegible]
A do. white Arab do., 14, a[illegible]
A Child's Pony with Sadd[illegible]
No Catalogues; and the [illegible]

SALE OF TEAKWOOD [illegible]ND JUNGLEY LOGS OF [illegible]K

On TUESDAY next, [illegible]rs' BENNETT & Co. wil[illegible] Bunder, a quantity o[illegible]k Teakwood and Jungl[illegible]

Also at Kussara [illegible] Mazagon, same [illegible] The above are w[illegible]mall to be sold in [illegible] the purchaser.

AUCTION SALE [illegible]EHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM, [illegible] &c., AT LOVE LANE [illegible]ZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence Love Lane Mazagon, the neat and modern Household Furniture, of Mr. W. Turner, the same comprises a set of rich cut glass Ware, for 12, White and Gilt Dinner Service for 12, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Spoons and Forks, Tea Set, Cutlery, carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Card, and Pier Tables, Couches, Chairs Side Board, Screen, large Camp Cots, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Tea Poys, an Eight-day American Wall Clock, a Cottage Pianoforte, Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, Pictures, English Carpet, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built Brougham with a Grey Horse and Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the Property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagee, and on account of the Mortgagor.

On THURSDAY next, the 6th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing on the Furzendaree ground, belonging to Moroba Dhounjee Furzundar, situate without the fort walls of Bombay at Bellasis Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 62 containing by admeasurement, in breadth twenty feet, and in length fifty feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on the east by a passage and house of Succaram Bhawoo, on the west by the house of Rama Banian, on the north by the house of a Banian, and on the south by the house of Succaram Govind.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

Od FRIDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Owner. All that Messuage tenement or dwelling House assessed under No. 105 together with all interest in the Fazindaree ground on which it stands situate at New Hunnooman Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty eight square yards, and seven ninths, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Raghoba Cassinathjee, on or towards the West by the house of Bhasker Crustnajee, and Ragoba Cassinathjee, on or towards the North by a passage, and on or towards the Sobth by the Public Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c. AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE THEATRE.

On TUESDAY the 11th of October next, and following day Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Grant Road near the Theatre, the Handsome and Elegant Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages &c. of Francis Fernandes, Esq. (changing his Residence) the same comprises Rich Cut Glass Ware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services. Best Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Stands, Dessert Knives and Forks, Spoons, and forks, Superior Cutlery by "Mappin," Elegantly Carved Blackwood Open Worked Furniture, such as circular, Pier Oblong, Side, Dining Card, Lady's Writing and Leather Tables, Sofa, Conversation, Reclining and other Couches, covered with rich Velvet, and Silk Damask, Ottoman, Drawing Room, Priedieu, Easy folding, and Reclining Chairs, covered with Damask, Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, with and without Book Cases, Whatnots, Screens, large four posts Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Writing Table, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, China Camphorwood Writing Desk and Chest of Drawers. A pair of of handsome Plated 6 light hanging Argand Lamps. A four light Do. A six light Glass branched Gas, or Oil Chandelier, a pair of eight light Chandeliers with Drops. Two pair of six light Wall Girandales with drops, Double and Treble branched Wall Shades, Plated Single Wall Argand Lamps. Gilt 1 and 2 light Do. Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, with drops, Rich Velvet pile Table Covers, and Sofa Rugs. Velvet pile and Brussels Carpets. An Excellent going 8 day Clock by "French" "London," Choice Table Ornaments, Bronze Figures. Vases and Flower Pots, Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames. Bed and Dressing Room furniture, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M.

A. C. Spring Buggy, a handsome English built Open Carriage with enclosures to form a close Carriage, a child's Carriage, Plated Buggy Harness, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 5th proximo.

FOR SALE.

A pair of sound and serviceable Arab Horses (14½) one Bay and one Grey, they go well in single and double Harness. For the pair the price is Rs. 1,000 for either horse singly Rs. 600.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."

A first-rate double bottomed Engine turned Gold Watch by "Barraud and Sons" London. Price Rs. 400. To be seen at BENNETT & Co.

2 new English-built Malvern Dog Carts, by Macnaughton and Smith, with Wicker-worked Pannels, handsome Plated Lamps, Cushions, and Wheel-key.

A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles by do. with Furniture and Bridles complete.

Two Side Saddles by do. with do. do.
One Racing do. by do. with do. do.
Boys' and Girls' do do.

A few pairs of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.

A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, Oil Sheets, &c.

Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. B. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St., London.

A fresh Batch of superior Plated Mounted single and double Harness.

Two first-rate Furnished Houses for sale at Matheran.

For particulars apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th September 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT "STORM HALL," BEVIDERE HALL, MAZAGON.

On THURSDAY, the 6th October next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, "Storm Hall" Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Captain T. C. R. CARPENDALE, late Commander H. M.'s steamer *Zenobia,* the same comprises, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Plated Dish Covers, and Articles, Dining and Drawing Room Tables and Chairs, a first-rate Semi-grand Pianoforte, nearly new, Conversation and Reclining Couches. Chiffoneers, Teapoys Screens, Side Boards, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Pictures, Carpet, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome Park Phaeton, fitted expressly for this climate, with a White Hood.

A pair of very handsome and showy Grey Arab Horses, 14, 1½ and 14¼, trained to Double and Single Harness, and a set of best Double Harness, (plated on German Silver, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

One first-rate English-built roomy Shigram, very light in construction, made by the well-known makers, McNaughton and Smith, with a pair of handsome flowered plated mounted Lamps, Pole, Shafts, Wheel-key, and Cushions, complete.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, Plated and German Silver.

Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.

Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1864.

FOR SALE.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Reading do.	,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Tent do.	,, Hand do.
,, Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye......... in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.		
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TRECHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTNT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the O[illegible]RLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect f[illegible] York and W[illegible]ues. In cut at, 1½ per [illegible] per lbs. [illegible]nd

ALL [illegible]S RECEIVED OVERLA[illegible] the undersigned [illegible]ER & Co. (Limited.) Bombay ([illegible] Poona.)

NEW GA[illegible]N AND OUT-DOOR AMUSE[illegible]

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks [illegible]
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bo[illegible]
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
,, ,, Non Plus
[illegible]ecimal Puzzle
[illegible]e Rotatory Gammon
,, Aunt Sally
,, Ringolette
,, Russian Bear Hunt
,, English Loto
,, Targetta
,, Red, White, and Blue
,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
,, Game of War
,, Puff and Dart
,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
,, Gwalior
,, Hard Lines
,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts,	in cases containing	1	dozen	each.	
Moselle, ,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,
Do. Pints	,,	,,	2	,,	,,
Hockheimer, Quarts,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,
Macobrunner, ,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	,,	,,	2	,,	,,
Do. (Black Seal,)	,,	,,	2	,,	,,
Brandy,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose.

14th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that MR. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.

London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by MR. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term or Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret...	No. 1 ....Black Capsule...	35	18
	No. 2 .... Blue ,, ...	30	16
	No. 3 .... Yellow ,, ...	26	14
	No. 4. .... Green ,, ...	22	12
	Medoc .... Red ,, ...	18	10
Champagne..	Brand, Cutler & Co.	33	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil.................	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil.................	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port.......	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado... ...Black Seal......	33	0
	Pale Amoroso...... ,, ,, ...	30	0
	Light Golden ......Green ,, ...	28	0
	,, ,, ...Blue ,, ...	28	0
	Pale...................Brown ,, ...	26	0
	,, ...Yellow ,, ...	22	0
	,, ...White ,, ...	19	0
Ginger......Wine	....	18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale..........	.(Black Capsule)...	33	0
,, ,, ,,	............(Yellow ,,)...	28	0
Gin Old Tom.................		20	0
Whiskey, Sancel Malt.................		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown........... in Glass Bottles...	43	22
	White.............. ,, Bottles...	42	2
Maraschino, Di Zara.................		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The fine Sunderland built Clipper-Barque "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM," A 1 at Lloyds, 347 Tons Register and 509 Tons burthen as she lies abreast Boree Bunder. Inspection is particularly invited. Apply to

26th September, 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—No. 8	7 by 3	at Rs	18	per cwt		
Do. No. 9	7 by 3	,,	10	do.		
Do. No. 10	7 by 3	,,	29	do.		
Corrugated Iron Roofing	6 by 2 3 by 2½ / 7 by 2 2 by 2½ / 8 by 2 3 by 2½		17	do.		

MUNGESH PANDOORANG.

No. 3, Hummum Street. Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

W. WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT HAND AND POWER MACARTHY GIN, WITH FLUTED IRON ROLLER.—The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the Metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine Spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enables the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of his improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the New Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the New Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or power, by which latter means it will clean, 30lbs Seed Cotton per hour, which will yield 6 to 10 lbs clean Fibre, according to quality ... . £25 0 0 at Bury.

Do. do., 24-inch wide which will do work in proportion 19 0 0

Gins may be seen working at the premises of the Fort Press Company.

Further particulars may be obtained of, and orders transmitted through,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

DOSSABHOY EDULJEE'S COMMISSION ROOMS FOR CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., removed from No. 19, Medow Street to No. 4, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullamon's, Fort.

Just landed, ex *City of Foochow,* a very handsome and neat new double-seated Brougham, with Lamps and Shafts; one ditto, to match the above, with double Windows all round, Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, expressly built for Indian climate by a well known maker of Glasgow; an excellent four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Sliding Glass Frontage, Lamps, and Shafts; a very handsome and light new Office Shigram, with Lamps and Shafts. Also, a few sets of rich and highly-finished silver-mounted Single and Double Harness. To be seen at the rooms of DOSSABHOY EDULJEE.

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clamp Wellington Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Note with Spring Wallets. Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Seltzogenes, [illegible] Diamonds Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing & Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, [illegible] Pistols Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flasks Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Piesse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Cames Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto Beards, Wigs, best Prionopolly Checkers of sizes Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 2[illegible] Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

[illegible]TICE.—[illegible] in Bombay and up-country, [illegible] whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for any transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Tiverton,* from London.

Two very Handsome Small Double and Single Seated Miniature Brougham.

1 Ditto Cane Body four Seated Open Carriage.
1 Ditto Four Wheeled Dog Cart or Waggonette.
1 Ditto Mail Pheaton.
1 Excellent Dog Cart.

The above to be seen at the undersigned's.

A new English-built Travelling Dog Cart, by Campbell. Two Sets new, very rich highly finished Plated on German Silver, Buggy Harness, expressly made to order.

ALSO,

A nearly new English-built Shell Pattern Cab Buggy with pair of Plated Lamps by Aldebert, Long Acre.

A Ditto do. Cab Buggy, by McNaughten and Smith.

Just landed ex "Mary Stenhouse."

An Elegant Wagonet with moveable Top and Seat to form a Dog Cart with Lamps, Pole and Shafts, by E. Kisterton.

Just landed ex "Madura."

A very handsome and small 4-seated miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses in Front, with Lamps, Pole, Shaft and pair of spare Circular Glasses, by Laurie and Marner, London.

A handsome new light Office Shigram with Lamps and several other Carriages.

ALSO,

A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators with Hoods and Shades.

Just received for Sale, a set of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and a few sets of Buggy, Dog-Cart, ditto.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ...	... ...	Rs. 520
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	...	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	...	260
Do. do. do. do.	...	275
Do. do. with Opal ...	...	[illegible]
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	...	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	...	[illegible]
Do. do. do. Emeralds ...	...	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	...	700
Do. do. and Ear Drops	...	250
Do. do. do. do.	...	200
Do. Necklets... ...	...Rs. 210, 150 and	90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Enamelled chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	... ...Rs. 30 to	100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	...	[illegible] to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	...	[illegible]
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.		
Do. Vinaigrettes, Scent Boules.		
Do. Charms in great variety.		
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.		
Do. Studs in cases complete.		
Do. Signet and other Rings.		
Do. Wedding and Guard do.		
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.		
Do. Solitaires.		
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.		
Ivory do. do.		
Silver Mugs for Children.		
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.		
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.		
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.		
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.		
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.		

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Racquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers
Fort and Byculla.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa.—When these diseases prevail, immediate recourse should be had to this Ointment, which should be well rubbed two of three times a day upon the abdomen, and the intestinal irritation will gradually subside. All inflammation will be subdued, and excessive action slowly restrained. This treatment, assisted by judicious doses of Holloway's Pills, is applicable to all forms of diarrhœa and dysentery, attended by heart-sickness, griping, flatulence, and other distressing and dangerous symptoms. After rubbing in the Ointment, a flannel binder should be worn, and the patient should be restricted to a farinaceous diet for a few days, till the urgency of the disease has been diminished by the persevering employment of these remedies.

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